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THE ~~REVIEWS~~ FOR & OF AUSTRALIA, ~~REVIEWS~~

ILLUSTRATED.



CAN RADIUM CURE CANCER?

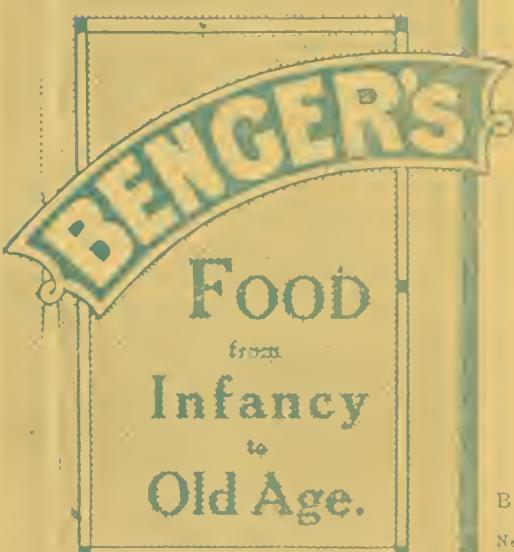
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LORD STRATHCONA—HARRY LAUDER.

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THE HOME RULE TROUBLE.





With this food, the enfeebled stomach is rested and restored, while complete nourishment is maintained.

But mark this special point—Benger's is not a pre-digested Food; it is *self-digestive*. The difference is important because in this respect Benger's differs from every other food obtainable.

The self-digestion is entirely under control.

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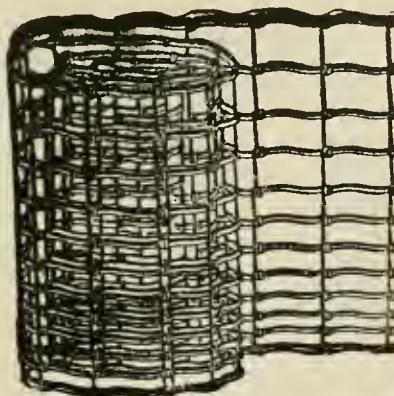
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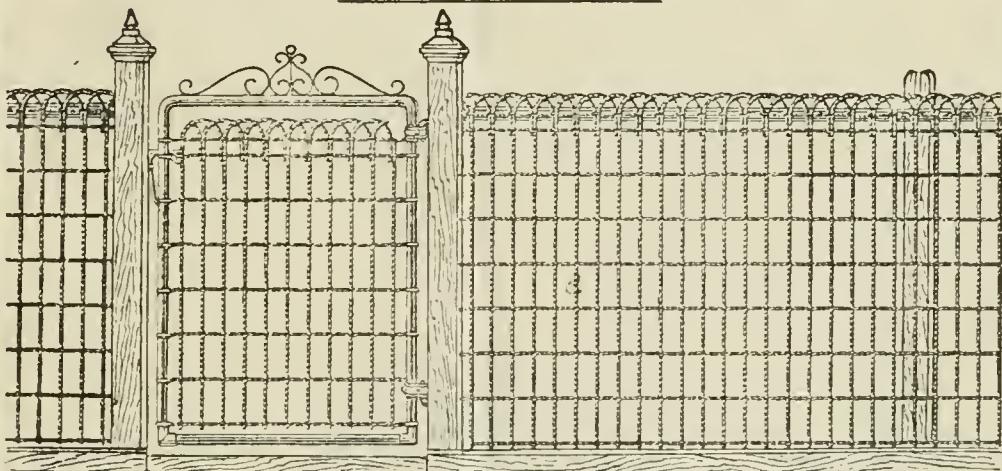


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Famous Specialist's Wonderful New Appliance.

Acts on a Principle almost opposite to that of the Old-Style Truss.

Inventor a Royal Warrant Holder, and former Collaborator of Sir William Jenner, Physician to the late Queen Victoria.

Official Particulars Free.

Thousands of readers will be glad to learn of a Royal Specialist's discovery, which introduces a revolutionary principle of treatment that makes many even bad cases of rupture actually curable.

This discovery—official particulars of which are now obtainable free—was made by Mr. Edmund Pallant, a Royal Warrant holder, and former collaborator of Sir William Jenner, Physician-in-ordinary to the late Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales.

Mr. Pallant's discovery enabled him to invent an appliance which acts on rupture in a manner almost diametrically opposed to the action of the old-style truss.

The manner in which it gives instant relief and helps in effecting complete cures of rupture is so astonishing that not only have doctors, who heretofore could only recommend an operation as a radical cure, advised their patients to wear it, but numbers of medical men who are ruptured have obtained appliances for their own use.

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In a beautifully-illustrated cloth-bound book, published by the Pallant Rupture Institute, Mr. Pallant makes some startling revelations concerning the old methods of treating—or, rather, "mistrating"—rupture. Among other equally important observations in this book, which can be obtained free by writing the Institute, is the statement that a large proportion of all operations for rupture are made necessary by the wearing of badly-constructed or ill-fitting trusses. Remarkable, too, is the statement that rupture will often "cure itself" by healing naturally; and the book explains very clearly the conditions under which rupture is curable, shows how ordinary trusses and appliances often make rupture worse, and minutely describes the new Pallant Curative Appliances. When



Mr. Edmund Pallant, Truss Fitter to Royalty and Founder of the Pallant Rupture Institute.

asked how he hit upon the idea of his invention, Mr. Pallant replied:—

"It is hardly correct to say that I 'hit upon the idea.' It would perhaps be better to say that the idea was evolved.

"I examined truss after truss and found that *every one of them* exerted an inward and downward pressure, which increased the tendency of abdominal contents to push out. This pressure often makes a complicated injury of what was originally a very simple rupture, and the 'Pallant Appliance' is revolutionary in that it holds rupture on an entirely new principle. *My appliance supports rupture with an upward pressure, holding the bowels up instead of forcing them outward.* My experience is that the only way to cure rupture is to hold it constantly in place with this gentle upward pressure."

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Besides retaining the rupture constantly, the Pallant Appliance also exerts a second remarkable curative principle, never before utilised in the treatment of rupture. The basis of this principle is a mechanical secret that is fully described in Mr. Pallant's book.

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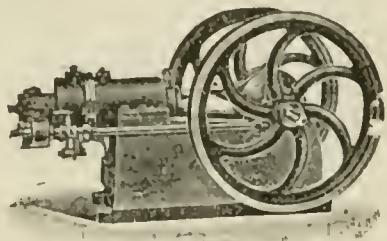
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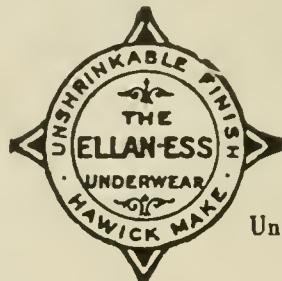
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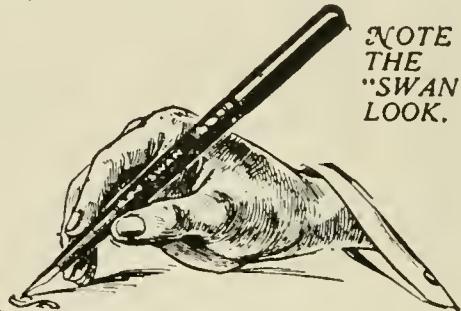
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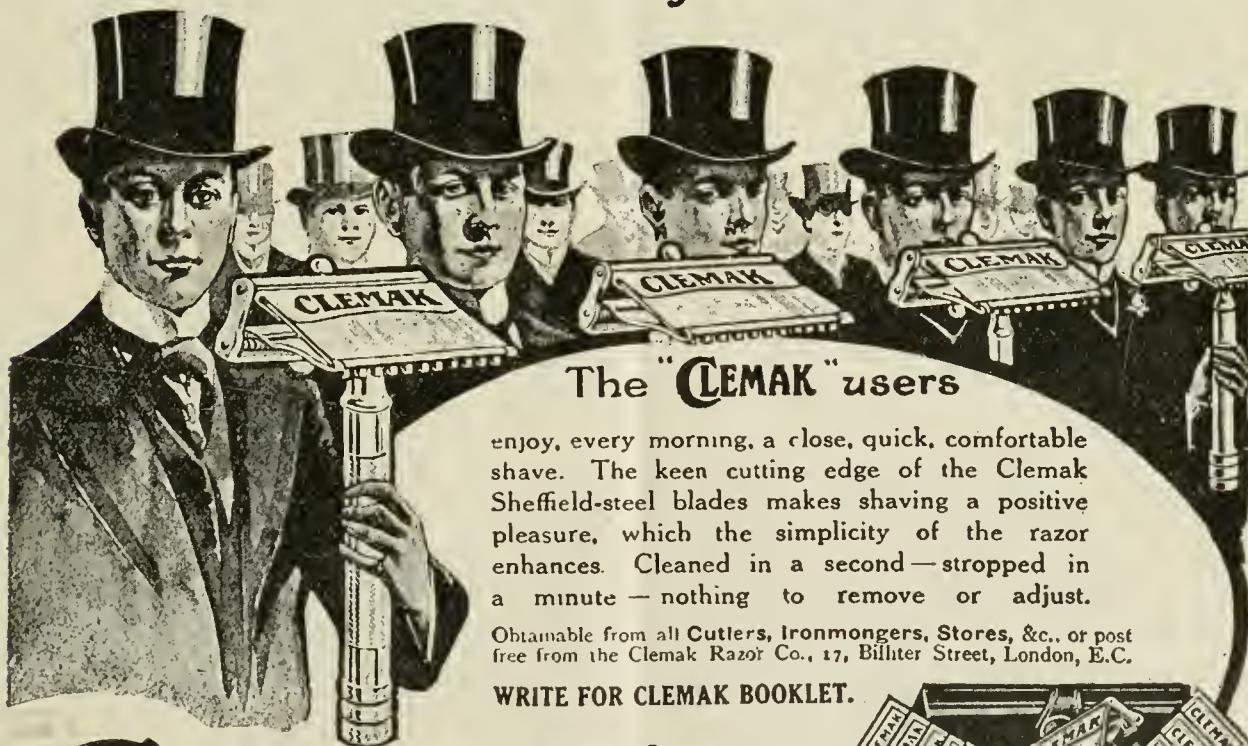
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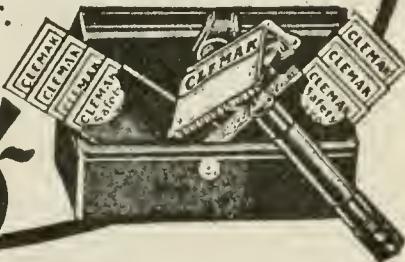
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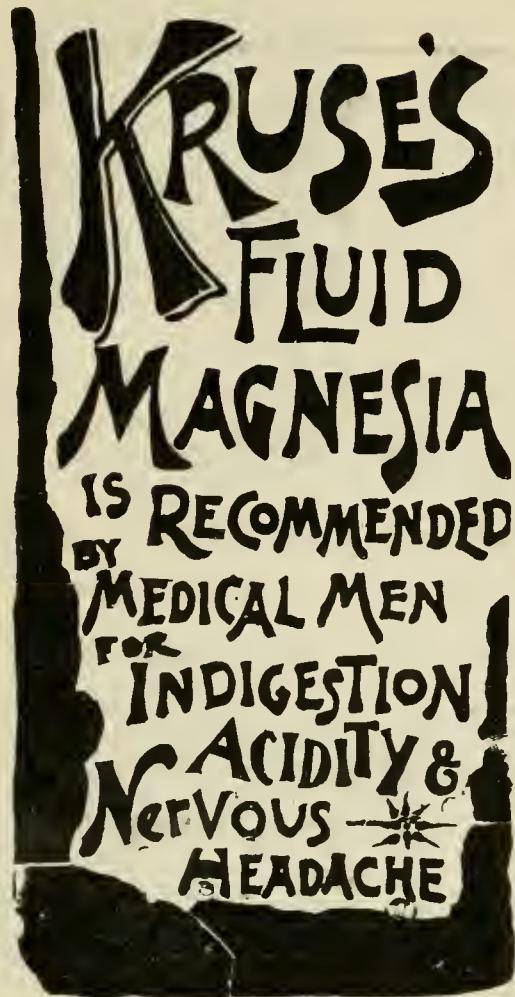
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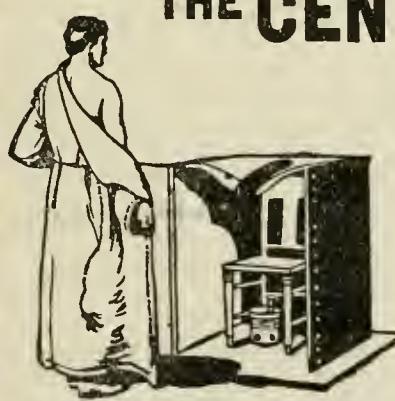
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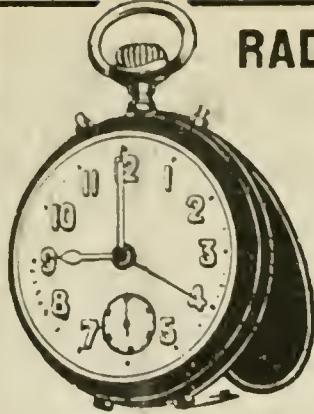
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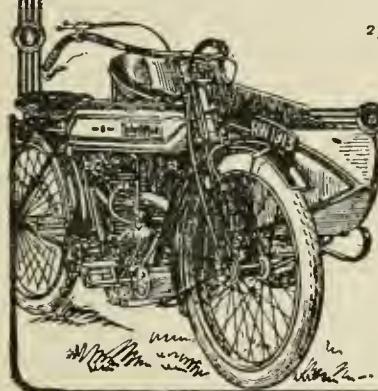
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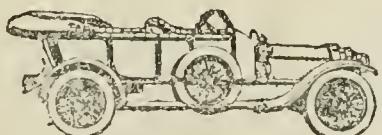


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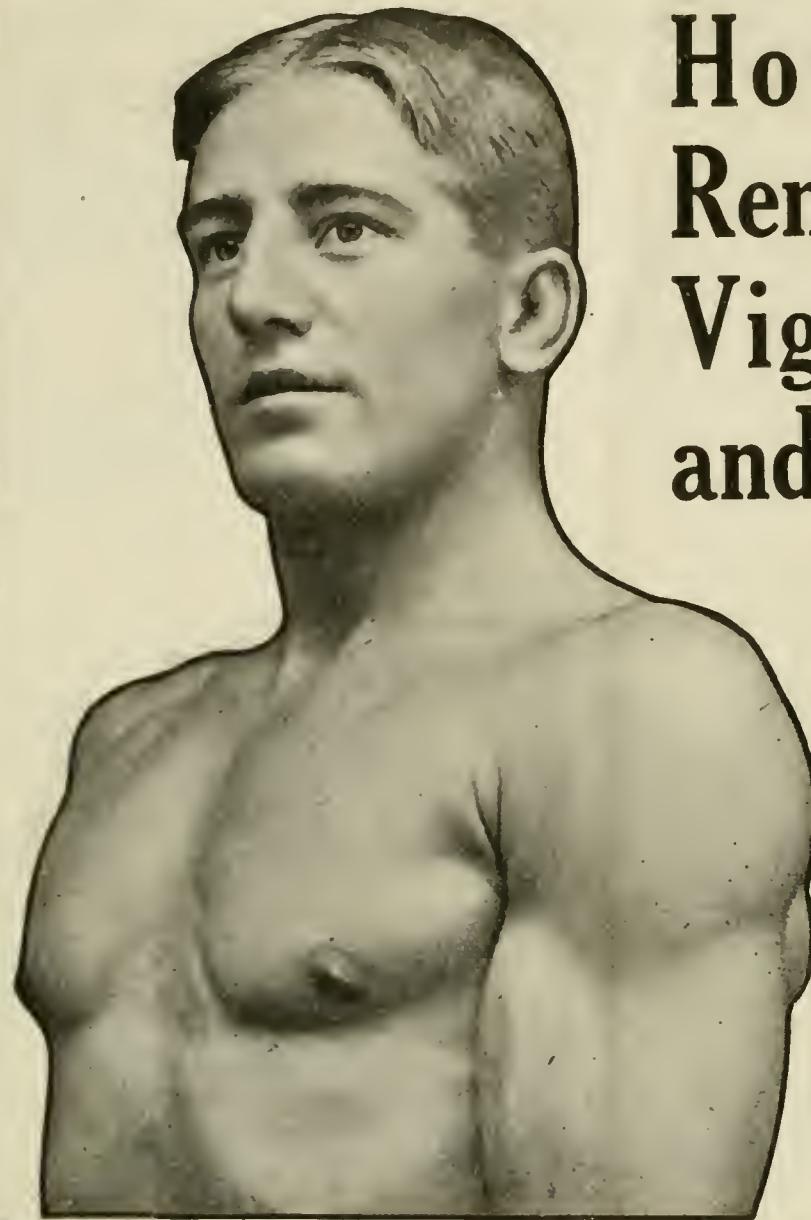
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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS
FOR AUSTRALASIA.
EDITED BY HENRY STEAD.

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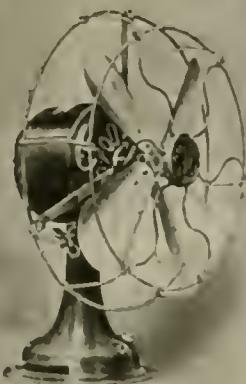
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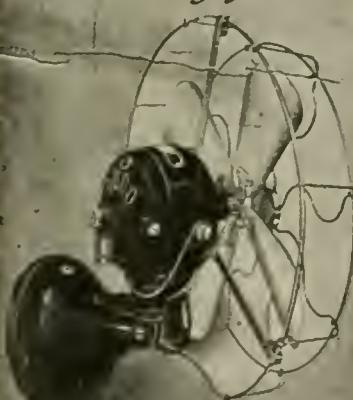
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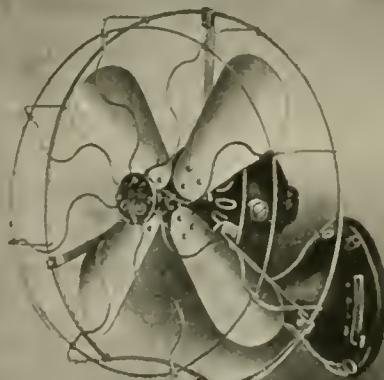
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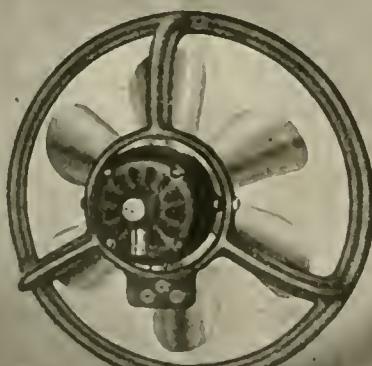
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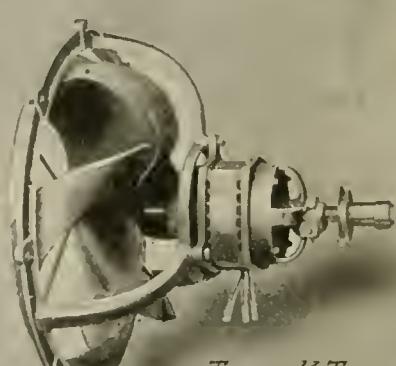
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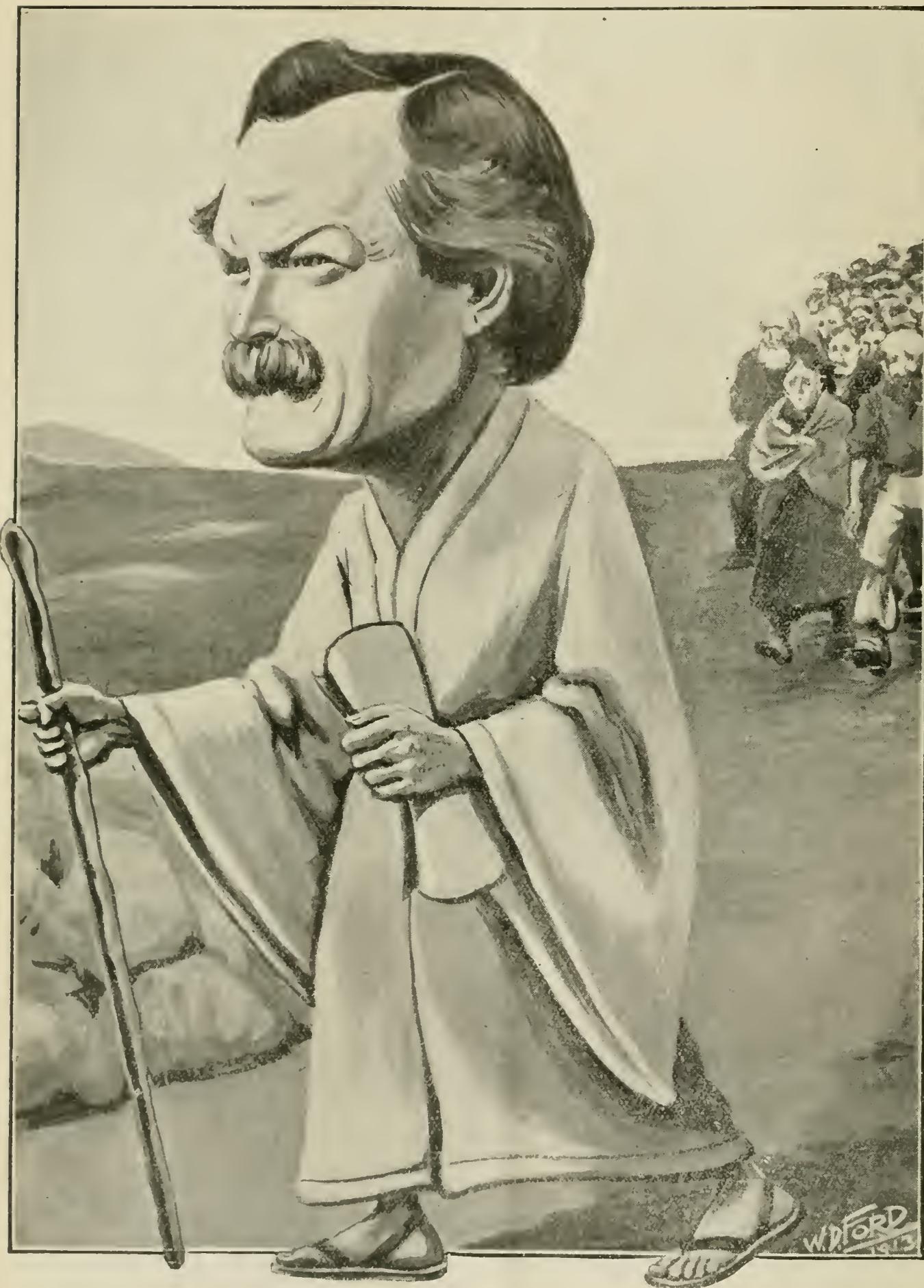


[Topical.]

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A MODERN SHEPHERD.

Mr. Lloyd George in his latest role.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

FOR AUSTRALASIA.

EDITED BY

HENRY STEAD.

FEBRUARY, 1914.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Lord Denman.

A feeling of intense regret was everywhere manifested when Lord Denman announced his decision of retiring from his high office. During the last two and a-half years he has come to be regarded with much affection by everyone with whom he has had to do. Both Lady Denman and he have seen much of Australia, and have interested themselves in everything connected with the Commonwealth. Whilst deeply regretting that his health makes it necessary for him to leave the country, we rejoice that Australia will have amongst Imperial statesmen at home so able a representative, one knowing so well our views on Imperial matters. No announcement has yet been made about Lord Denman's successor. Various names are mentioned, but the most likely appointment would be that of Lord Pentland. When Captain Sinclair he was Lord Aberdeen's secretary during the latter's term as Viceroy of Ireland and as Governor-General of Canada. He married His Excellency's daughter, Lady Marjorie Gordon, who, following in her mother's footsteps, has taken a wide interest in Imperial affairs. He became Secretary of State for Scotland in 1905, was created Baron Pentland in

1909. In 1912 he became Governor of Madras, a position he now holds. He would bring a ripe political and gubernatorial experience with him, and his wife would maintain her part with dignity, knowledge and tact.

The South African Crisis.

The dramatic crushing of the strike in the Transvaal has sent a thrill of uneasiness through the whole Empire. That, in order to prevent dislocation of the mining industry and the possible stopping of the trains, the citizen army should be called out, martial law be proclaimed, and Labour leaders be deported, can hardly be understood in Australia. To strike has always been regarded as a workman's right. Often his exercise of this right has paralysed industries, and brought untold misery on himself and others, but so long as he did not resort to violence he was left severely alone. The South African Government, in order to prevent the spread of the strike, adopted these drastic measures, which must ultimately prove far more dangerous to them than the strike itself. In contemplating the situation there, however, we must remember that conditions in South Africa are totally different from what they are

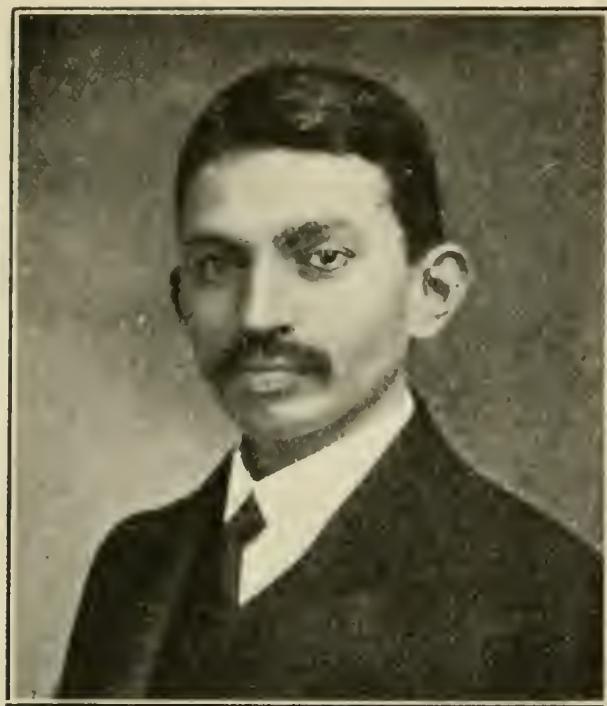


Photo.]

[*Elliott and Fry.*

MR. M. K. GANDHI.

The leader of the Indians in South Africa. He has achieved great distinction as a lawyer, and has been several times imprisoned.

here. There the haunting dread of a native rising is ever present. If white employees resist authority with impunity, the blacks may follow their example. The great danger of such an upheaval is the only excuse which can be urged in explanation of the Government's action. In Australia the meanest tasks, the most casual labour, are all done by white men, who are members for the most part of trades unions. In South Africa the white worker fills only the higher posts, there is no lower strata of white labour at all. That is a great and notable difference. The men who were striking were making demands which, at any rate, should have been considered. Instead of attempting conciliation and agreement, martial law and deportation were resorted to. A fatal mistake it will prove in the long run.

An Imperial Matter.

The disappearance of the chief leaders will make little difference, as others will speedily take their places, but a feeling of bitterness has been

created which bodes ill for the future. The deportation of South African citizens, who are therefore British subjects, from one of the Imperial dominions, is bound to lead to serious complications within the Empire. As yet the country party easily out-numbers the working men in South Africa, so that Botha and his colleagues are likely to be returned to office at the next election, but there will certainly be a strong outcry at home for the recall of Lord Gladstone. The whole proceedings are certain to be viewed with wrath by Liberals and Labour men in England, and no matter how justified the Governor-General was in consenting to his Government's actions, he is bound to receive the gravest criticism. This is not likely to lessen after the arrival of the deported leaders in England. General Botha would have been far wiser had he decided to imprison them in South Africa. By deporting them he at once makes the affair an Imperial one, instead of keeping it local and under his own control.

What Might Happen Here.

These events in our sister Dominion offer occasion for grave reflection. Now that Australia has gone in for conscription, and thus handed herself over to military domination, how would matters stand here in the event of a great strike? Just suppose that a few years hence all the miners struck, and a sympathetic strike paralysed every other industry. The Government might consider itself obliged to call out the citizen forces to maintain order, and continue the necessary services. Practically every striker under 26 would have to join the colours, if he did not he could be summarily court-martialled as a deserter. No doubt an "Order in Council" would have to be obtained to legalise any action taken, but there would be no difficulty about that. We all remember

that during a recent French railway strike, the men were called to the colours, and made to work the trains as soldiers. The strike was thus broken. The same could probably be done here. Labour has undoubtedly assisted in forging a powerful weapon, which may some day be used to crush it. The possibility may seem far-fetched, and wholly hypothetical. That may be, and, as was promptly pointed out to us, France is a country where conscription is in force, whilst here—well, what have we here?

The Balkans.

The British proposals with regard to the Ægean Islands have been agreed to by the Powers, but Turkey still objects, and is said to have landed troops on Mitilene. A grave political crisis has arisen in Bulgaria. The Opposition refused to allow supply to pass, and the Sobranje was dissolved. None of the parties will consent to take office, so the premier, Mr. Radoslavoff, has been obliged to raise revenue by royal decree.

It is reported that Izzet Pasha has been elected by the Mohametan Chiefs as their ruler in Albania. He has certainly resigned his office as Turkish Minister of War, and has departed from Constantinople. Ismail Kernal Bey, head of the provisional government set up by the Powers, has resigned. Prince Weid, the new ruler they selected for Albania, has not yet reached his country, and Essad Bey, the defender of Scutari, appears to be the virtual controller of the local situation. It is not unlikely that there may have to be some sort of international occupation before matters are settled. The true story of the Balkan war is slowly becoming known. Had the Bulgarians taken anything like the care over their medical requirements that they did over their other preparations for the struggle, Constantinople would have fallen before the Powers could have intervened. Sanitary arrangements do not appear to have existed at all, medical comforts were not, so when the cholera broke out it checked the advance as suddenly and



THE INTERNATIONAL FLEET IN THE ADRIATIC.
Ships of the Great Powers off Antivari, the seaport of Montenegro.



THE ZABERN AFFAIR.

The 99th Regiment leaves for the "Manœuvres" in disgrace.

[Topical.]

absolutely as a knock-out blow fells a boxer. By the time its fearful ravages were over, the Powers had taken a hand in the proceedings.

The "Honour" of the Army.

The Zabern incident in Alsace has stirred the whole German people. The court-martial acquitted Colonel von Reuter of having usurped executive power, and Lieut. Schad of having struck a witness. The Kaiser decorated the colonel with the Red Eagle. Von Reuter declared that as the "honour of the army was in his keeping, he had safeguarded the trust reposed in him," by riding rough-shod over all civil authority, it would seem. "Every Prussian," said the Imperial Chancellor, in the Reichstag, "passionately desires to maintain the army against attacks, and to prevent it passing under the control of Parliament." It is significant that

only the extremists—military party and Socialists—are pleased over the "settlement" of the affair. The former consider the army vindicated, the latter that such a convincing proof of military arrogance cannot fail to greatly strengthen them throughout the country.

The Crown Prince.

The action of the Crown Prince in telegraphing his approval to the general commanding in Alsace has brought about a discussion as to his fitness to ascend the German throne. There is a legend or prophecy that the eldest son in the Hohenzollern line can never become King of Prussia unless he has some deformity when born. King Frederick would never have been allowed to ascend the throne had it been known that he was a victim of cancer, a fact which Sir Morel Mackenzie hid. His son, the present Kaiser, has a

withered arm. Those who have come into personal contact with the Crown Prince pin their faith to this legend for the sake of Germany.

British Politics.

The Home Rule situation is in no way relieved yet. Mr. Bonar Law goes about making speeches, saying that civil war is inevitable. Mr. Austin Chamberlain, with his eye on the leadership of the Unionist Party, does not talk in this way, but appears to be really anxious to bring about a workable compromise. Lord Haldane points out that if the cup which Ireland has waited twenty-six years for is dashed from her lips, civil war is also certain. The Government's offer of a conference is still open, but no Unionist leader has yet evolved a possible scheme of compromise. That party refuses to have Home Rule in any shape or form. There can never be any agreement when one party insists upon having entirely its own way. Mr. William O'Brien, the fiery leader of the independent Nationalists in the House of Commons, resigned his seat at Cork in order to seek re-election to show that his constituents endorsed his policy of conference, conciliation and consent. The Redmondites did not oppose him, considering it bad policy so to do at the present juncture. Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, announced that the Government would introduce proposals next session for reconstructing the House of Lords by eliminating altogether hereditary peers, and rendering the Second Chamber representative of the general opinion of the country.

Naval Budget: £53,000,000.

Rumours of dissensions in the Cabinet over the increased demands for the Navy have been rife, but there is little doubt that Mr. Churchill will get his way—this year. After the Plural

Voting Bill, Home Rule and Welsh Dis-establishment have become law there is every probability that liberal economists will insist on a halt being called. In this connection it is worth considering whether the generally accepted plan of finding out the enemy's fleet, and crushing it by superior force is still—owing to the development of modern science—the best defence. Might it not be worth freeing the battle fleets of the Empire from concerning themselves with coastal defence by organising a thorough system of submersible flotillas, and small vessels each with a single powerful 14-inch gun, coupled with aerial watching, which would effectively guard the coast of Britain. The matter is one of deep interest to Australia. Most people would consider that if instead of building our Dreadnought we had built 20 submarines—for the same money—our naval defence would have been quite as formidable as it is at present.

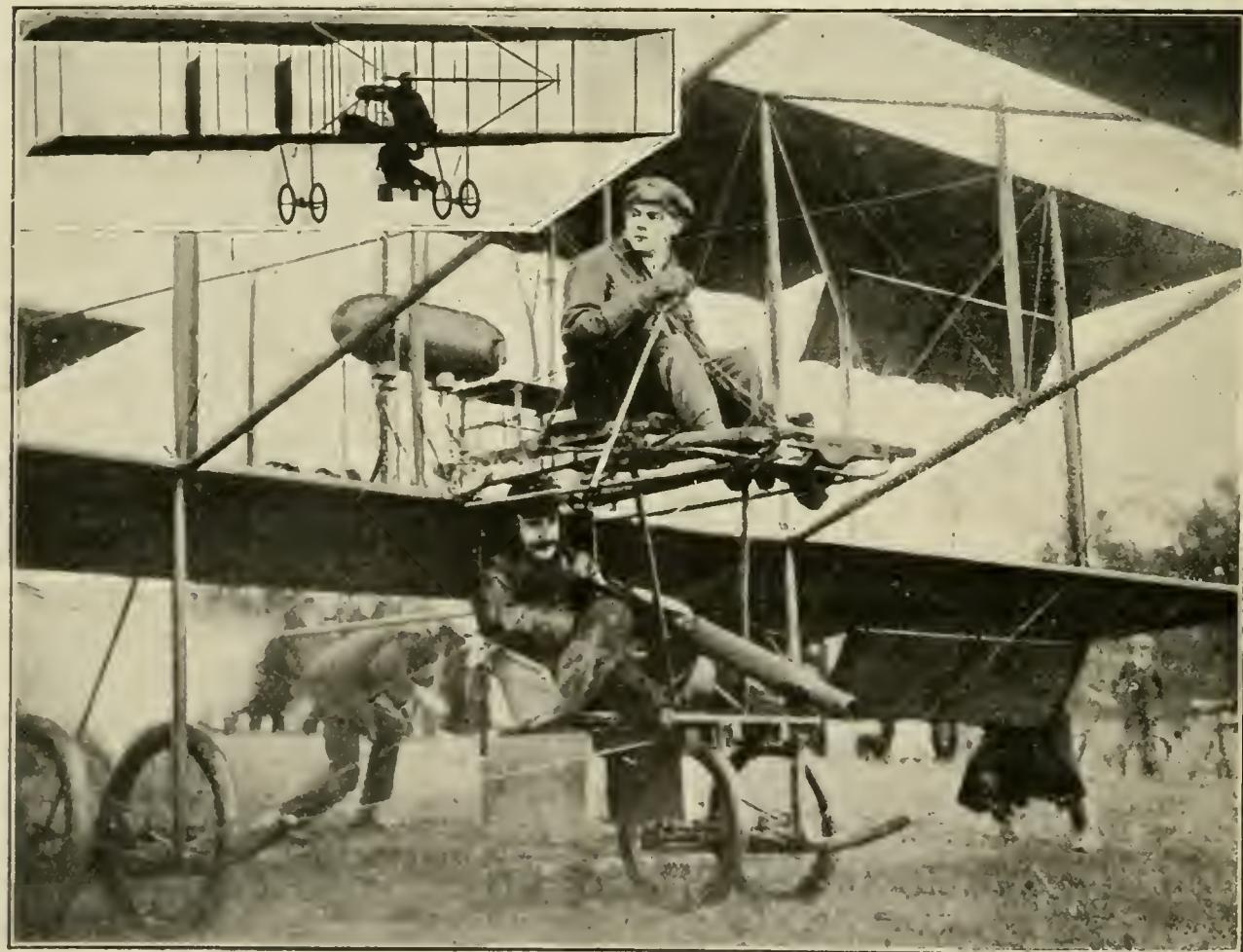
Armaments and Loans.

It is pretty clear that extra taxation will have to be levied in the United Kingdom to provide for the huge cost of armaments. Forty years ago Mr. Gladstone considered a Budget of £100,000,000 appalling, the expenditure is over £200,000,000 to-day. In France, where the Government was recently defeated over the raising of £60,000,000 loan for military purposes, the army budget has been cut down by £800,000, and the construction of a battleship has been abandoned. A new scheme of income tax is expected to bring in £7,600,000, but French finance is not in a happy state. The Japanese Budget provides for a new naval programme, with an increased expenditure of £3,500,000. The army vote has been cut down by £7,000,000. For the development of national resources a loan of

£20,000,000 is being raised in Europe. Prussia is raising a loan of £20,000,000 presumably chiefly for railway replacement, which has been far too long delayed. The Balkan States and Turkey are still in the loan market, and Russia is borrowing for her huge contemplated naval expenditure. The Victorian Government's loan of £1,000,000 at 4 per cent. was greatly over-subscribed in London. This has been hailed with joy in Australian Treasuries, as it marks the end of the tightness of money in England. The recent New South Wales loan of £3,000,000 had to be almost entirely taken up by the underwriters. New Zealand is borrowing £4,500,000 and expects to borrow more during the year, chiefly for conversion purposes. The bank rate at home has been reduced from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent.

The Cause of War Scares.

We are having a small illustration of one of the greatest factors in the ruinous piling up of armaments in Europe. We have now got a dockyard at Cockatoo Island, and already we find work getting slack there. Consequently we must proceed to build more ships to keep the men employed. Fortunately we do not need to build only warships, but if we could build no other vessels, clearly more ships of war would have to be put in hand. That is just the point. The great shipbuilding yards and armaments manufactories in Britain and Europe must work at full pressure. If they find themselves slack they hustle around and create a scare, which speedily makes the orders roll in. The whole thing is so simple that it is astonishing the people have taken so long to discover



THE NEW AERIAL GUN.

[Topical.]

Testing the Lewis air-cooled machine gun at Bisley. The biplane was piloted by Mr Manton. Lieut. Stellingwerf, of the Belgian army, operated the gun from a basket, beneath the pilot. Twenty shots were fired at a target on the ground, eleven striking it. Inset is the aeroplane in flight.

how they have been duped. At last they are waking up to the true situation. Cockatoo Island is quite a useful object-lesson for us here.

Conscription in England.

Sir Evelyn Ward has resigned his position as Chairman of the City of London Territorial Forces at home, and used the occasion to advocate compulsory service in England. The whole question is wrapped up in that of British policy. If England wants to take a hand in settling European matters, insists on having something to say to the affairs of her neighbours as well as her own, and as a result requires an army available for the purpose of giving effect to that policy should need arise—she must resort to conscription. At present Great Britain has no army at all in the Continental sense, she has merely an expeditionary force. She could not hope to hold her own against the huge conscript armies of France, Germany and Russia. If on the other hand the British people desire to limit their range of diplomatic activity, confine their policy to safeguarding the Empire, and their Imperial interests in India and elsewhere, the present naval and military systems are adequate for their needs. England must decide one way or the other. Either to pursue a meddling policy, or to stick to her own Empire. Sea command is a necessity of national existence, it is not at all an instrument of national ambition. A conscript army is not needed for defence, only for defiance.

The Defeat of Larkinism.

The Dublin strike is ended at last. Larkin himself advised the strikers to resume work, as the supplies of money and food from England had ceased. The strike, which started last July, has thus ended in the defeat of the men,

after untold misery and great financial loss to the city. After his release from prison Larkin proceeded to England, but received no support from the responsible leaders of trade unionism, who have recognised all along that Larkinism, if it became universal, would give a death blow to the unions. They recognised this at the beginning of the trouble in Dublin, but they refrained from making any direct challenge to Larkin because of their sympathy with the Dublin workers, and the fear of jeopardising the interests of the workers. Though they believe in the sympathetic strike within common-sense limits, they object entirely to Larkin's method, since he carries it to ridiculous lengths, and gains no advantage thereby. Larkin applies his principle of "to H—with all contracts" to agreements entered into by other trade unions as well as his own, and has never considered other unions or the agreements they have entered into when he wished to make use of them. This was particularly the case with the Seamen's and Firemen's Union; for Larkin treated the officials and members of that union as if they belonged to his union, when they are not even affiliated to it. He repeatedly appealed to local secretaries of that union to help him without any reference to headquarters. Unfortunately, the officials of the union at Dublin were completely under Larkin's thumb, and he persuaded them on many occasions to do what he wished, and this in spite of strong protests from the executive. To ignore the head officials of the unions is to strike at the heart of trade union principles. Larkin has no consideration for other unions, or the risks run by members in complying with his request. On one occasion four seamen were sent to prison for striking in response to Larkin's order, contrary to the advice of the head office; and it must be re-

membered that if a seaman breaks his contract he can be sent to prison, while no such penalty is exacted from the members of Larkin's union. Larkin has persistently used the officials and members of the Seaman's Union as pawns in his own game; in spite of all this provocation the Seamen's Union furnished funds to assist the strikers, but only on certain stipulations as to the administration of the fund, and the direction of the strike, which Larkin forthwith ignored.

Destroy the Employer!

This strange man does not seem to realise that if he may break all contracts and agreements with impunity such a course on the part of other trade unions would be absolutely fatal to their usefulness and power of bargaining. This lawless and impossible method of treating the other unions was borne in silence by them until Larkin issued his manifesto to the rank-and-file, and the leaders, in self-defence, were forced to repudiate his policy, and in the case of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union a counter manifesto was issued by Mr. Havelock Wilson, and others followed suit. Mr. Larkin's one idea is to destroy the employer. Finding his own union impotent to bring about this result, he endeavoured to stampede the mass of trade unionists to come to his assistance. The leaders of the trade unions, however much they may dislike the capitalist, realise that his destruction would spell present ruin to the workers, and so they are bound to combat Larkinism in order to counteract a policy which would be absolutely fatal to their position as contracting parties and to the general welfare of their members.

Submarine Disaster.

Many accidents have happened to the A type of submarine, the first to be built



MR. JAMES LARKIN.

for the British Navy. They have, of course, been brought up to date, but are by no means such efficient ships as the great D type, and later vessels now building. Whilst manoeuvring outside Plymouth, submarine A7 disappeared, and was not located for several days afterwards, although sweeping operations were carried on by a fleet of torpedo boats. When she was finally found she was so deeply embedded in the mud that she will probably never be brought to the surface. The crew must have perished suddenly, for the vessel was fitted with wireless, and the tender could get no reply from her at all. Considering the number of submarines now in the British and other navies, it is remarkable that only 200 officers and men have lost their lives in them during the last ten years.

In the Northern Pacific.

The terrible eruption in the New Hebrides was followed by a far more awful disaster in Japan. The island volcano of Sakura-jima, deemed practically extinct, erupted violently. The inhabitants fled for their lives to the mainland, Kiushiu, the southernmost of the four large islands which form Japan. They took refuge in the city of Kagoshima, which was itself speedily buried in ashes. The loss of life is not anything like as large as was at first reported, but tens of thousands are homeless. As the rice crop has failed altogether in Yezo, the northernmost island, and is very poor on the main island the people are in a state of terrible distress. Had this not been so it is highly improbable that the army estimates would have been cut down by half. Clearly Japan is terribly hard up, and, in her efforts to make both ends meet, has no time even to dream dreams of expansion and conquest. President Yuan Shi Kai is making steadily for a dictatorship or even the Imperial throne. He recently formed an administrative conference, which has taken upon itself to dissolve Parliament altogether. Thus for the time ends China's attempt at representative government. Yuan amongst other things, is credited with a desire to make Confucianism the official religion of the Republic.

Report of Dominions Commission.

The Dominions Commission has not been long in producing its report. Naturally nothing very remarkable was expected, but it is well for us to see crystallised in this way what we all know, but what no one gives very articulate expression to. Considering the brief time spent in Australia, the Commissioners have put their fingers on the vital parts with remarkable accuracy. The report emphasises the need for more

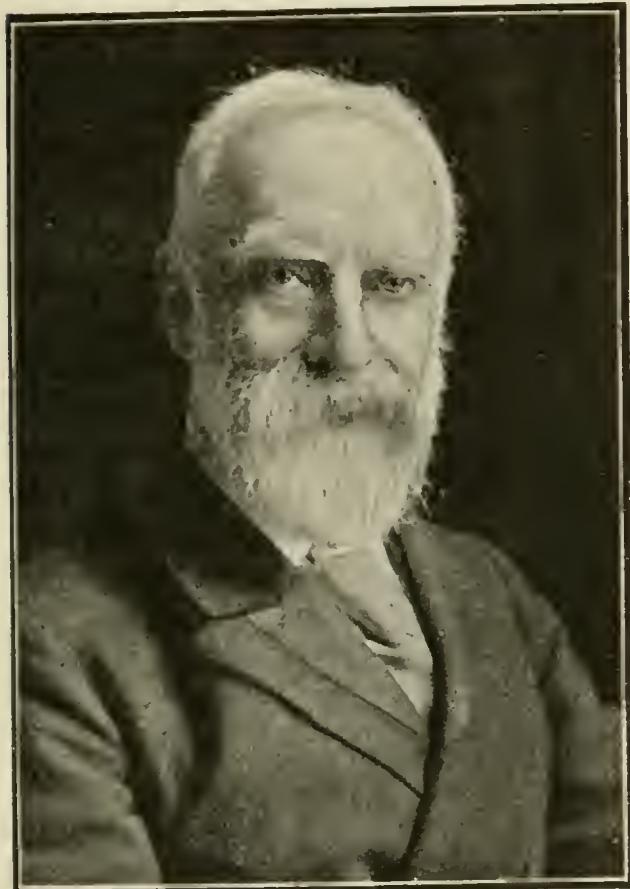
population. The "essential requirement of the immigrant is youth." The methods now employed for obtaining settlers are strongly condemned, and it urges the prompt improvement of the arrangements on shipboard for the care of emigrant girls. Cable rates it finds far too high, and mail service inadequate. All harbours should be able to accommodate vessels drawing 30 feet. This, by the way, is now generally recognised, although, when my article appeared a few months ago pointing out that when H.M.A.S. "Australia" came out she would have difficulty in entering Port Phillip, the need for a rapid deepening of the channel at the Heads was emphatically denied in Victoria. The report refers to the possibility of employing Maltese in the Northern Territory, and although this appears to be new to a worthy contemporary, it has been under discussion for some time. Mr. Harcourt has long been anxious to find a suitable place for the natural increase on that small but historical spot in the Mediterranean, and Mr. Glynn has given the matter earnest consideration. Effective Maltese immigration can only be arranged if small colonies are formed more or less in charge of Maltese already here who speak English. A church would have to be erected, and a priest accompany the party. The report advocates the bulk handling of wheat, and the adoption of uniform certificates of origin by all the Dominions.

An Australian Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Moir, Vice-President of the A.N.A., took the opportunity at the luncheon on January 26th of proposing a sort of Monroe Doctrine for the Pacific, although he went much further than the American President, and claimed the Southern Pacific for the British Empire. That way trouble lies.

There are other great nations around the Pacific with whom we ought to try and live in peace and concord, and that we can never do if our policy is to dominate the common sea. The doctrine as originally propounded by President Monroe in 1823 was purely to preserve the *status quo*. Things were to remain as they were. Internal revolutions might take place, but outside powers

the other Pacific lands than if she arrogantly claims to dominate their ocean. Perhaps the most remarkable example in history of the superiority of conciliation over the sword can be found in the Crusades. For years Richard I. of England, by furious fighting and arduous campaigns, strove to compel the Saracens to render up the holy places. He failed, and other commanders failed



HONOURED BY THE KING.

Rt. HON. JAMES BRYCE, O.M.
(Created a Viscount.)



OWEN SEAMAN, OF PUNCH.
(Knighted.)

were to keep off. The only permanent basis on which the Pacific question can be settled is by mutual goodwill between the Pacific nations, which, we must not forget, include Germany, France and Holland, as well as the United States, Japan, China, Russia, Mexico, and South America. The Hands-Around the-Pacific Club has been started for this purpose. Friendship is in the long run far more sensible than hostility. Australia will be far safer if she lives in amity with

later even more signally. Then came Frederick of Sicily, and secured all Richard had fought for, and more, by a quiet chat with the Sultan. "The Pacific for the Pacific nations" is all right; "The Pacific for the British Empire" is impossible.

Shipping Troubles.

The Waterside Workers suddenly put in a log which demanded very drastic increases in pay, especially for overtime

(2s. an hour, and 3s. to 4s. for overtime, and 3d. an hour extra in ports north of Brisbane), which the shipping companies declared quite impossible. Despite the urgent advice of Mr. Hughes, president of the union, and other leading officials, the Sydney men decided to go on "lazy" strike, and refused to work overtime. Saner counsels prevailed later, and a conference is now taking place between masters and men. The Merchant Service Guild and the Cooks' Union also demand increased pay. Shipping representatives assert that if these are granted it would involve an outlay of £300,000 a year. This the men's leaders strongly deny. In discussing the proposals it is well to remember that certain interstate companies have not paid any dividends recently. It looks rather as if there was a determined attempt on foot to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Obviously if these increases are granted the companies will pass the burden on to the public. Higher passenger fares and freights would have to be charged, but the long-suffering public, who in the long run always pay, are quite unrepresented in the negotiations now taking place. The Merchant Service Guild demands that captains of vessels over 5000 tons shall be paid £55, and over 9000 tons, £79 a month. The White Star line, which pays its officers the highest wages of any company on the western ocean, gives £40 a month to the captain of the greatest liners running to Australia (13,000 to 18,000 tons), and £65 to the commander of their largest Atlantic ships (25,000 to 40,000 tons). If the wages asked are granted here, the interstate companies will be able to command the most skilled captains in the world, men who, if necessary, could qualify as their own pilots, and the most expert officers generally. In the long run, therefore, those who are

demanding these increases are not likely personally to benefit.

A Double Dissolution.

Mr. Cook indicated in a speech to the Liberal workers that he intends to go straight ahead, and hopes to secure a double dissolution soon after Parliament meets in March. Clearly the present state of affairs is impossible, but a double dissolution is not likely to clear things up very much, unless, of course, Labour were to carry the House of Representatives, the Senate it cannot fail to win. The actual difference between the numbers voting for the two parties both at the 1910 and the 1913 elections was so small, the balance so even, that a further appeal to the electors will probably give quite as unsatisfactory a result as we have at present. However, it is the constitutional method to pursue, and will have to be tried out before any other scheme can be adopted, as alliance or arrangement is anathema to the Labour Party.

A Great Exponent of Co-operation.

Sir William Lever, of Sunlight Soap fame, passed through Australian cities during January. He has been visiting China, where he arranged for large soap factories from which to supply soap to the Celestial Republic. He does not propose to send soap made there anywhere else. The only place, he asserts, where you can manufacture for the world is in a free trade country. Sir William visited German New Guinea, with a view to acquiring cocoanut plantations, but does not appear to have done so. The German possessions now offer the only places where freehold land can be acquired in the Pacific. Thanks to the treaty arranged when Britain handed over Samoa to Germany, British subjects have equal rights with Germans in the Pacific colonies. Sir William con-

*Photo.]***AT THE HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.***[Topical.*

An interesting group of visitors: Sir George Reid (supporting the wall); next him Sir William Lever, Sir Robert Hunter, and Mr. Raymond Unwin, (who will visit Australia in connection with the Garden City Movement).

siders it a very healthy sign that Australia is now on the lookout for population. When he was here 12 years ago he found much opposition to immigrants. "You have now just about the same population the United States had at the Declaration of Independence (1776); it has now 90,000,000 people—go thou and do likewise." Speaking of the great changes brought about recently in England, Sir William says that anyone who has not visited the United Kingdom during the last seven years would be astonished at the vast difference there to-day. He strongly approves of the system of taxation in England—income tax and death duties, with entire freedom of everything that is used for food or clothing, or enters into the homes of the people. Sir Wil-

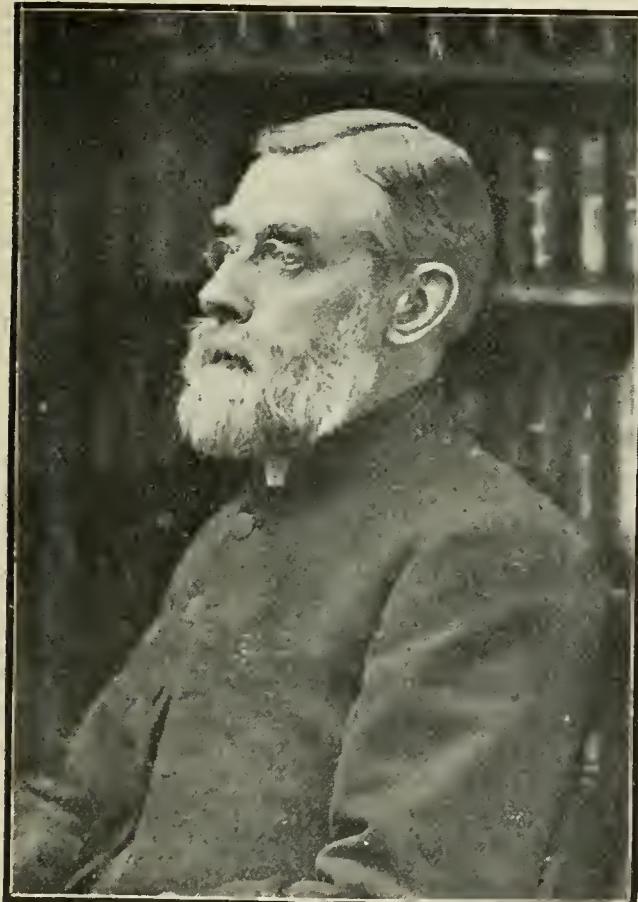
liam was one of the first in England to introduce a system of co-partnership in his huge business. He also founded the model city of Port Sunlight for his employees. That town has, he is proud of declaring, the highest birth-rate in the United Kingdom. Many other great employers of labour have followed his example, but Port Sunlight is still a model for all the world. One of the rules of the company is that all employees shall retire at 65. Sir William reaches that limit in three years, and intends to retire on his pension, like any other man employed in the works.

Crushing at Stations.

Strong complaints have been made in Victoria about the unseemly crushing which occurs before the ticket windows

at Melbourne and other stations. The Railway Commissioners are loudly told to provide rails behind which the ticket purchasers may shelter from the pushing crowd. It is not really the fault of the railway chiefs, although they might certainly provide the rails—these have been done away with in several of the great stations in London, by the way. The fault lies with the people themselves, who fail to understand the first principle of orderliness, namely, first come, first served. In England the *queue* is so universally adopted that it has become a habit, consequently no matter what the desperate hurry of individuals in stations, at theatre doors, or cloak rooms, there is no crushing, and no one dreams of pushing in front of the earlier arrival. When King Edward VII. lay in state in Westminster Hall, and tens of thousands filed reverently past, there was a waiting *queue*, four abreast, over a mile long, but no one

attempting to join it save at its far-distant tail. Even if the Railway Commissioners put up rails everywhere, until the *queue* is adopted as part of the order of things, crushing will go on. The jamb after a dinner at the Town Hall is entirely due to the ignorance of the *queue* habit, and the failure to give the first comer his rights. This results in great delay and unpleasantness. It is really the duty of the police to insist upon the adoption of this needed reform. There are plenty of other things the Railway Commissioners ought to do. For instance, they should have the price printed on every ticket issued. Until they do they invite their employees to peculate. We were asked a different amount on three separate occasions last week when purchasing tickets for the same station. This reform would cost nothing at all, and should be carried out on all tickets as printed.



THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

Dr. Gore has taken a strong and leading part in the "Heresy" controversy. He holds that Nonconformists must not be admitted to the Anglican Communion Table.



FRANCIS KOSSUTH.

Son of the great Hungarian Patriot, Louis Kossuth, who, on what may prove his death-bed, married the widow of his dearest friend, according to the latter's wish.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

A SHORTAGE OF £5,000,000 NEXT YEAR!

In an article which appeared in the *Daily News*, London, on the financial aspect of the Defence Scheme, I referred to a probable deficit of £4,000,000 next financial year, and stated that it might even be £5,000,000, as the revenue was not equal to Sir John Forrest's expectations. These figures have been questioned; in fact, it has been roundly asserted that there is no basis for them. It was only after careful calculation that I ventured to put them down. If anything, I erred in under-estimating automatic charges. The following figures speak for themselves:—

Sir John Forrest in his budget estimated the revenue for 1913-14 at £21,462,000. The disbursements for the year would, he stated, be £27,246,223. In order to meet this he appropriated the whole of the accumulated trust fund, £2,653,223, and borrowed the balance. On his own showing, therefore, he anticipated an empty Federal coffer next June. The revenue of next year is not likely to exceed that of this, so that if expenditure, too, were the same, there would clearly be a deficit of some £2,650,000.

That is disquieting enough, but an examination of the particulars of disbursements discloses the real gravity of the financial situation. The increases are almost all automatic. Instead of falling, expenditure will inevitably grow. As the revenue will not increase, this means additional taxation. The chief items of added expenditure, apart from those provided for by loan, were:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase.
Pensions ...	£2,302,335	£2,627,500	£325,165
Maternity Allowance	412,780	650,000	237,220
Payments to States ...	6,119,930	6,315,000	195,070
External Affairs ...	604,017	751,222	147,205
Defence ...	4,331,498	5,746,853	1,415,355

Apart altogether from the automatic increase in the number of pensions to be paid, Sir John Forrest forecasts an increase of £140,000, owing to the benevolent asylum arrangement. The very best he can hope for is that in 1914-15 the pensions' disbursement will only be £200,000 more than this year.

The maternity allowance, we are told, cannot be paid much longer, but until the system is altered—and no attempt to do so has yet been made—there is bound to be an increase here of £55,000, as the vital statistics show that there will be 11,000 more babies born in 1914-15 than this year.

The payments to the States are on a per capita basis, and are certain to go up, probably by £200,000.

The Commonwealth has now the Northern Territory, Papua, the Federal capital, and the trans-continental railway on her hands. Development is urgent, the White Australia policy demands it. If anything tangible is to be achieved along present lines more and more money will be required. An increase of £150,000 makes a sum which is really still hopelessly inadequate.

The last and most serious item is defence. Efforts are clearly being made to reduce the cost of this where possible, but the budget figures indicate that the automatic increase, due to the enrolment of new batches of cadets alone, is £200,000 per annum. A most hopeful estimate of other automatic increases could hardly be less than £100,000, making additional expenditure on the land forces of £300,000 in 1914-15.

According to estimate, the automatic increase in the cost of personnel and upkeep of the navy will be £100,000 in

1914-15. No provision whatever appears yet to have been made for reserve stores, for which Admiral Henderson set down £300,000 in 1912, and £220,000 this year. Something must be spent on this in 1914-15, if our navy is to be effective. Put it as low as £100,000, and we must add £200,000 at least to the navy for the next financial year.

Taking Sir John Forrest's budget figures, we get :—

Estimated deficit, 1914-15, if expenditure and revenue were the same as this year	£2,650,000
Automatic increases	1,105,000
Total estimated deficit 	£3,755,000

This is not far off the round sum of £4,000,000 I mentioned.

The extra £1,000,000 in the estimated deficit of £5,000,000 I indicated might be expected is unfortunately only too

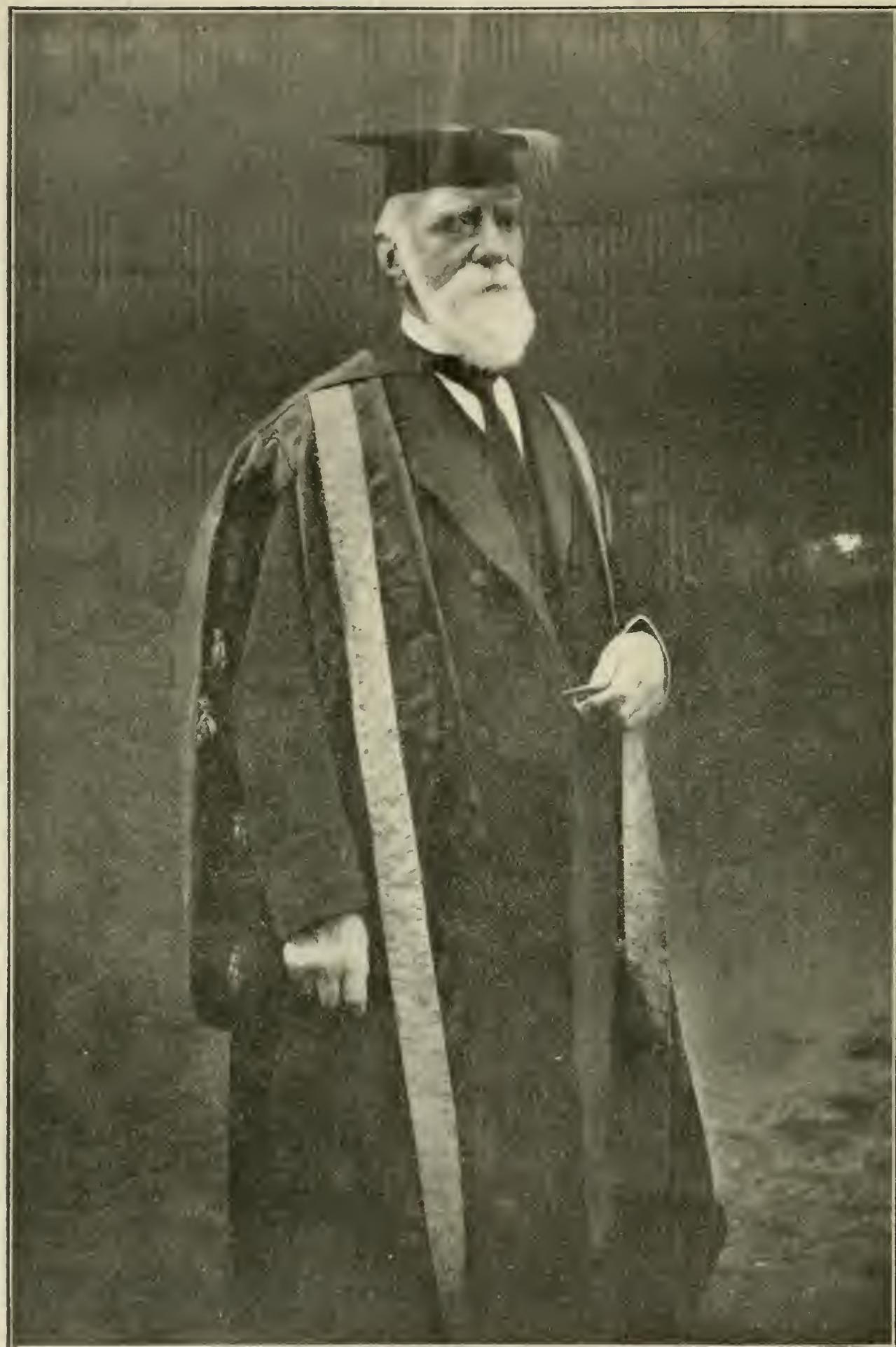
easily arrived at. Sir John Forrest budgeted on an anticipated customs and excise revenue of £14,900,000, being £352,924 less than in 1912-13. During the first five months of this financial year the revenue is actually less by £564,600. If this proportion remains the same during the rest of the year the difference will be £1,355,000. The exchequer will consequently receive £1,000,000 less than Sir John Forrest expected.

Not only is additional taxation inevitable, rigid economy will have to be exercised as well. The only department where really considerable reduction could be made is in that of defence. We cannot avoid curtailing that scheme, which is already costing us nearly £2,000,000 more than we bargained for when we took it up.



W. T. STEAD OUTSIDE THE DEPENDENCE VIEUX DOELEN
AT THE HAGUE.

[See page 27 ante.]



LORD STRATHCONA IN HIS DOCTOR'S ROBES.

THE LATE LORD STRATHCONA.

A STRENUOUS AND ROMANTIC CAREER.

It is not on record that Lord Strathcona ever made a joke. But with this trifling exception he had most of the distinctions that can fall to the lot of a British subject. The spectacle of solid, steady, continuous success—of Pelion upon Ossa of success—is, as a rule, uninspiring. And Lord Strathcona succeeded so overwhelmingly that at first hearing it is incongruous to associate romance with him. Yet a romance his life was, from the time that Donald Smith, a lad of eighteen, embarked in 1838 on the first steamship to cross the Atlantic, until the day when, as Lord Strathcona, he accepted the post of High Commissioner for Canada in London. His early life as a clerk in the Hudson's Bay Company, on the St. Lawrence River, was singularly monotonous, and would have daunted a less strong-minded man. But as it was afterwards proved, that experience in the wilderness gave him the self-reliance and judgment which may perhaps be singled out as his chief characteristics.

A CROMWELLIAN.

In a speech once delivered before a company of young men Lord Strathcona revealed a few of his own guiding principles. "Be content," said he, "with your lot, but always be fitting yourself for something better and something higher. Do not despise what you are. Be satisfied for the time, not grumbling and finding fault. If you want to get higher to a better position, only cheerful perseverance will bring you there; grumbling will not help you an inch. Your future really depends almost entirely on yourself, and its what you like to make it. I would like to impress this fact upon you. Do the work yourself; don't wait for friends to use their influence on your behalf; don't depend on the help of others. Of course, opportunity is a great thing, and it comes to some men more frequently than to others. But there are very few it does

not visit at one time or another, and if you are not ready for it, and have not prepared to welcome it, that is your fault, and you are the loser. Apart from that which we call genius, I believe that one man is able to do as well as any other, provided the opportunity presents itself, and he is blessed with good health. Much of what I would advise you young men to do is contained in the old counsel, 'Trust in Providence and keep your powder dry.'"

THREE CAREERS.

In the life of many a statesman his political career seems more or less marked out from the beginning. In Lord Strathcona's case this was not so. His life may be said to have been divided into three parts. His youth, as a clerk in the Hudson's Bay Company, was spent among Indians in the dreary frozen wilderness; his manhood, in promoting railway companies and building up a nation; and his old age as a statesman and an Imperial force. Every period was interesting, and every period called forth the same characteristics—patience, perseverance, and blind devotion to duty. In the first years of Lord Strathcona's life in Canada there was no Dominion, nor were the provinces united. Neither the French Canadians nor the English-speaking people in Upper Canada were friendly towards England. The revenues of the country were small, there were no railways across the continent, and the Hudson's Bay Company was in the hands of trappers and traders. In 1838 Donald Smith entered this region. For ten years he remained in the St. Lawrence ports, doing the work of an ordinary clerk, with intervals of boating, fishing and shooting. But in some respects he differed from the ordinary clerk. While his companions in the office were what they called "skylarking," Smith would get out his sheets of notepaper and "enter into spiritual intercourse with

home." "To this," says Mr. Beckles Willson in his interesting book—Lord Strathcona—"there can be no doubt that Lord Strathcona owes his facility of composition and his unusually ordered habits of mind." In 1848 Donald Smith went to Labrador as an administrator of the Hudson's Bay Company. His iron constitution here stood him in great stead, for the climate was unusually severe. But he was threatened with snow-blindness, and in connection with this a good story is told of him. Unable any longer to endure the intense pain in his eyes, he decided to travel by arduous stages to Montreal to consult an oculist. On the outskirts of that city he was met by Sir George Simpson (who had heard of his arrival) with the question, "Well, young man, why are you not at your post?"

"My—my eyes, sir," faltered Mr. Smith, pointing to his goggles. "I've come to see a doctor."

"And who gave you permission to leave your post?" demanded the Governor. Knowing it would have taken a year to obtain official consent to his journey, Mr. Smith answered, "No one."

"Then, sir," said this fur-trade autocrat, "if it's a question between your eyes and your service in the Hudson's Bay Company, you'll take my advice and return to your post."

Mr. Smith was suffering terribly—but he turned and went back through a thousand miles of blinding snow.

RIEL AND THE RED RIVER.

And now we come to a most interesting chapter in Mr. Smith's life—the Red River Rebellion. For some years a number of malcontents, residing at Red River, has been trying to stir up an agitation so as to separate their settlement from that of the Hudson's Bay Company. The population in the district of Assiniboia had rapidly increased and was imperilling the hold of the Company. The Company's rule, which hitherto had been wise and practical, was denounced as arbitrary. Better representation was demanded, and, by dint of much uproar and noise, considerable sympathy was obtained from outside. To understand fully the

character of this Red River settlement it must be explained that the population was considerably mixed. In all there were about 12,000 souls. There were Europeans, Canadians, Americans and French half-breeds. Most of the priests were natives of France, to whom Canada was almost a foreign country. With a mixed population like this it was difficult to deal, and when, on November 9, 1869, the deed was signed in London, whereby the Company surrendered its interests in the North-West to the Crown, with reservations for the Company, rebellion broke out. The leader was Louis Riel, a half-breed described as "a short, stout man with a large head, a square-cut massive forehead overhung by a mass of long and thickly clustering hair, and marked with well-cut eyebrows—altogether a remarkable-looking face, all the more so, perhaps, because it was to be seen in a land where such things are rare sights."

This was the man whom Mr. Macdougall, the new governor, had to deal with. Nevertheless, being a man of courage, he determined to push on. But Riel would not allow it, and Macdougall was sent back to the American border, there to await events. Meanwhile Riel had seized Fort Garry, made the editor of the local paper prisoner, and was issuing proclamations to the inhabitants. So matters went on, until sixty of Riel's enemies were confined in Fort Garry, and the insurgents' flag hoisted.

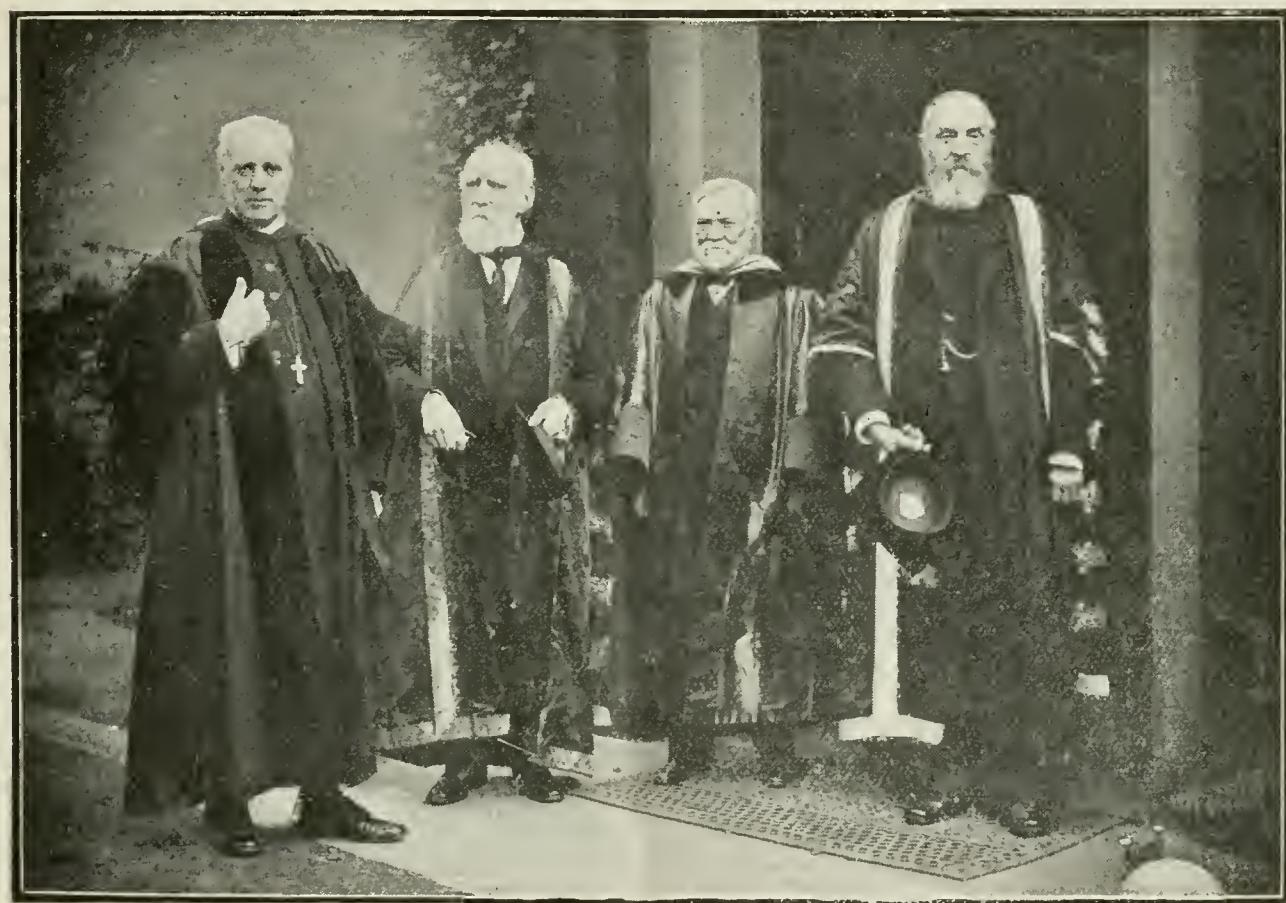
Away in Montreal, Donald Smith was slowly but surely studying the position. Understanding the characters of both Macdougall and Riel, he saw how hopeless the situation was. Understanding them better than they understood themselves, he realised that what was needed was a man who knew the inner mind of the Company well, and could clear its character of the imputations cast upon it. He was the man—he felt it, and although the journey involved grave personal risk, he resolved to go. Leaving all valuable documents behind (for he feared treachery from Riel) he set out, and, as was expected, was practically made prisoner by Riel.

MEDIATOR.

Followed a trying time for Mr. Smith. As he said himself, "The part I had to act was that of a mediator. Not only would one rash or unguarded word have increased the difficulty, but even the pointing of a finger might, on more than one occasion, have been sufficient to put the whole country in a flame."

The first meeting was a memorable one. In the open air, with the thermometer 20 degrees below zero, a cruel,

with hate in their eyes, Smith rose to speak. His facts, his practical wisdom, and, above all, his reasonableness, had their effect upon the swaying multitude. If he did not gain much that day, at any rate he averted bloodshed. The next day things went better. The proposition that representatives should be chosen from both sides was accepted, and when Riel agreed to disband the men at Fort Garry all classes felt that the worst was over. However, matters were not so easily arranged. Riel broke



A NOTABLE QUARTETTE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Strathcona, Andrew Carnegie, and Sir Oliver Lodge in their Doctor's robes.

biting wind penetrating through the warmest clothing, there they stood, men of all nationalities and ages. On the small raised platform were the four men most concerned in the rebellion—Riel, O'Donoghue, De Salaberry (a man beloved by thousands), and Donald Smith.

At first the meeting was wholly with Riel, who cleverly got himself appointed French interpreter. But when things were at their worst, and men of the opposite sides glared at each other

his word, and after the murder of a young man called Scott, Mr. Smith, feeling that only the power of the British Army could do any good, left Fort Garry for Ottawa.

Speaking in the House of Representatives afterwards, Lord Strathcona said, "No one can deplore more than I do that a single life should have been lost, but I have since returned thanks most fervently that it was not a thousandfold worse under the circumstances. I believe that had a different course been

pursued, instead of our having to deplore the loss of three lives, we would have seen the destruction of hundreds, perhaps of a quarter or a half of the population."

WOLSELEY, BULLER AND BUTLER.

Although the general inhabitants of the Red River Settlement were appeased, thanks to their confidence in Mr. Smith, Riel was not yet brought to reason, and in the summer of 1870, two men, afterwards famous, came out with Sir Garnet Wolseley. They were Captain (after General) Buller and Lieutenant (afterward General) Butler. They were the guests of Mr. Smith, and their arrival at Fort Garry was most welcome. The people, disgusted with the tyranny of the "New Napoleon," as they called Riel, wished for another administration, and received the new-comers with every sign of joy. Victory was easy. At the approach of the "red coats" Riel, with his co-conspirators fled, and, crossing the ferry, took up a position on the shores of St. Boniface. When Riel, watching from the opposite bank, saw Mr. Smith entering the fort he was overcome with rage, and, clenching his fist, exclaimed, "There goes the man who upset my plans. Had I not listened to him there would have been unity amongst my followers. Bishop Tache could have made a better bargain for me at Ottawa, and those soldiers yonder would not have come here."

IRON BANDS OF UNITY.

For a long time the idea of uniting the Eastern Provinces of Canada with the West had filled Mr. Smith's mind. To become a nation Canada must have railways, and with this end in view, after becoming member for Winnipeg in the Provincial Assembly, he used all his ingenuity and energy. In 1871 he was elected to the Dominion House as member for Selkirk, by the almost unanimous vote of the community. As a result of hard and steady work for the good of his constituents, his district rapidly gained a name for sobriety and order. One of his first steps was to abolish the liquor traffic among the Indians. For some time the Hudson's

Bay Company had been accused of being at the bottom of all the trade in drink. To stop this, Mr. Smith had a law passed by the Council forbidding any intoxicating drink to pass the boundary. Even officers were not exempt from the law, and a small quantity of wine which was brought out for a factory was actually sent back to England. When Governor Archibald, in October, 1870, appointed Mr. Smith to the North-West Council, he had this prohibitory law carried out in the name of Canada. This Act is still known as the Smith Act. As member of the North-West Council and member of Parliament, Mr. Smith at this time took a prominent part in local politics.

THE DELORME CASE.

An interesting incident in Mr. Smith's political life was the action taken by Mr. Ross against Delorme, to whom Mr. Smith had acted as sponsor. To a crowded House Mr. Ross declared that Delorme had been a member of the Riel Government, and was therefore guilty of murder. Delorme denied the accusation, and turned to Mr. Smith, upon whom all attention was centred. This is a description of Mr. Smith as seen by an eye-witness in the gallery.

"A figure over the medium height, but looking taller from the alert, well-knit character of the frame, arises, and all eyes are directed upon Donald A. Smith, the senior member of the brand-new prairie Province. No one can scrutinise the massive head and face which crowns this figure, with its high forehead, strong nose, long upper lip, and pent-house brows which jut out to twice the ordinary dimensions, without making up his mind that the member for Selkirk is a man out of the common."

The accusations were proved false, and the question dropped. But in Canada politics are taken seriously, and all Canadians remember how bitter was the controversy in the early days of November, 1873, when the question of building a railway was fought out in the House. There had been awkward questions asked as to the use of the money guaranteed, and the House had to divide upon a motion by the Hon.

Alex. Mackenzie, Leader of the Opposition. The Government was led by Sir J. MacDonald, and parties were in the highest state of excitement.

At one o'clock in the morning Mr. Smith rose to his feet. The moment was an anxious one for him, for he and his followers were deeply concerned in the building of this railway. Was he going to desert the Government, of whom he was so valued a supporter? His closing words settled it: "For the honour of the country no Government should exist that has a shadow of suspicion resting upon it, and for that reason I cannot give the Government my support."

A tremendous scene followed. In the lobbies men were cheering, cursing, handshaking, or threatening, and the only name that seemed of any importance was that of Donald A. Smith. Sir John MacDonald made use of language which did not appear in *Hansard*, but which was intensely expressive. But the two politicians forgave each other, and in the years which followed stood side by side when the Canadian Pacific Railway was being built.

FINANCIER AND MAGNATE.

The next great undertaking of this tireless worker was the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Money was wanting, and nothing but sheer pluck and energy could have pulled it through. The expenses were enormous, and both Mr. Smith and his colleague, Mr. Stephen, were obliged to pledge their private fortune in order that the work could go on. In Montreal to-day there are many stories in circulation of the meetings which used to be held at which the Board of Directors sat with blank faces, discussing ways and means.

At one of these meetings Mr. Smith is alleged to have said: "It's clear we want money. Well, we can't raise it amongst ourselves. Let us come back to-morrow and report progress."

When the Board met the next day each member reported failure until it came to Mr. Smith's turn. "I've raised another million; it will carry us on for a bit. When it is spent we will raise some more." And so the work went on.

On November 7th, 1885, five and a-half years before its time the railway was finished, and people began to realise how much one man had done by pluck, energy, and determination.

OPEN THE DOORS.

Not only did Mr. Smith advocate immigration, but from the first he was in favour of granting land to the newcomers. "It is a most unfortunate thing," he once said, "that Manitoba has been rendered one great reserve. Almost every section is reserved not for settlement, but to keep out settlement. About one-third of the whole nine million acres in Manitoba is virtually a reserve at this moment; that is to say, all the lands easily accessible are taken up." So strongly did he feel this that he continually pressed the Government to establish a separate province between Manitoba and British Columbia. Sir John MacDonald opposed this, but Mr. Smith believed otherwise, and proved by figures that he was right. In the end he conquered, and in 1876 a separate Government was established, with its capital, now called Prince Albert.

HONOURS FROM THE QUEEN.

In 1886, after the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Smith received a knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. But he needed not a title to make himself known. As his riches increased so did his philanthropy. One of his gifts, which Montreal will never forget, was the erection of a free hospital. When the building was erected, he, with the assistance of his cousin, now Lord Mount-Stephen, gave 800,000 dollars towards its endowment. There is no finer site for a hospital anywhere. Overlooking the city and the valley of the St. Lawrence, it seems a fitting monument to the patience and perseverance of the man who built it.

In 1889 came the highest honour of all in his commercial life—his appointment as Governor to the Hudson's Bay Company. He had gone through every stage, from clerk to Governor, of the Company's business, and proved himself faithful in all. Further honours

were in store for him. At the age of seventy-seven he was offered, and accepted, the post of High Commissioner for the Dominion, and the same year became a Peer of the Realm.

STRATHCONA AND RHODES.

In reviewing the life of Lord Strathcona one is struck by the simple manner in which he always undertook patriotic responsibility. And instinctively one thinks of another great man whose life was also given to the Empire in one of its younger States. Cecil Rhodes and Donald Smith both left their homeland young. Both were endowed with brains, energy and determination. Both took their lives in their hands, without attaching any great importance to the risk. Just as Donald Smith, with a handful of followers, entered Fort Garry, to negotiate with a band of rebels, so Rhodes faced the Matabele chiefs and made known his terms to them. Except that the climatic conditions were different, both men's difficulties were much alike. When men have grievances it does not matter whether it is under the blazing sun of Africa or the snowy sky of Canada; human nature is always the same, and if in either case tact or courage had failed, the lives of Donald Smith and Cecil Rhodes would probably have ended there and then.

It is often asked, what is the secret of a man's success? In Lord Strathcona's case perhaps it was the cultivation of two great qualities: perseverance and a habit of doing his work with regularity and ease. Never vehement, he was at the same time always mindful of the difficulties which beset him. When differences of opinion arose amongst his followers in politics, his practical mind always found a way out, and in Imperial matters he could always be depended upon as a reliable force. Another factor was his supreme health and vigour. To the many young men who sought his advice Lord Strathcona always had the same answer to give: "When a man has his duty to do, he has not time to think of himself or his years, nor to allow himself any of those indulgences which make him slack and spoil him for good work."

AT HOME.

In private life Lord Strathcona was a considerate husband and a devoted father. His wife, whom he married when he was a factor in the Hudson's Bay Company, was a daughter of Richard Hardisty, a trader in the same company. She died last November. They had no son, but a daughter, the wife of Dr. Robert J. B. Howard, upon whose son the peerage will descend.

"In Lord Strathcona's bearing there is control and a sort of lofty prudence expression by the intrepid look in his eyes. He carries with him the atmosphere that surrounds all men who have dwelt long in solitudes. His favourite attitude when he converses is a strong folding of the arms and a downward, pondering look. His hair is snow-white; his skin is fresh, and about him there is a pleasant vigour that is wonderful for his years"—this is from a personal description by one who knew him well. So long as Britain produces Wardens of the Marches of this type—half Samuel Smiles, half Cecil Rhodes—all will be well with her.



[Topical.
Lord Strathcona (behind) and Mrs. Asquith (in front) on the way to the memorial service for Pierpont Morgan at Westminster Abbey.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

XX.—AUSTRALIA'S GREAT NEED.

A very brief residence in Australia is enough to convince one that there is really only one thing that matters, one great question compared to which tariff and defence, Labour and Liberal victories and defeats are a mere bagatelle. This question is, How to people the land? This is the one great problem confronting Australia to-day. We do not want to swell the already over-crowded cities, but to settle the vast tracts of country now lying idle. How are we to do it?

SAFETY IN NUMBERS.

The White Australia policy demands the speedy peopling of the land. Our defence scheme was originated because of this policy, but no one now dreams of any danger for at least another decade, and it is being forced upon us that had we concentrated on a sound and business-like campaign for getting settlers instead of launching an ambitious and full-grown scheme of defence, Australia would be a far more formidable proposition for a possible invader to tackle ten years hence than she will be in 1924 if things go on as at present for another decade.

DEFENCE £6,000,000—IMMIGRATION
£40,000!

At present the Federal Government is spending £6,000,000 a year on preparing for what the intensely patriotic and Australian *Age* (Melbourne) now terms "a contingency more remote than the millennium," and somewhat grudgingly doles out £40,000 to advertise Australia, with the object of attracting people to the Commonwealth, people who will in time be its greatest defence! The various States, it is true, between them spent £743,000 on immigration during the last two years, much of this sum going to the shipping companies, but the Commonwealth, with this huge

Defence expense to carry, does practically nothing.

A UNITED CAMPAIGN.

Anyone who studies the question comes to the conclusion that it is high time States and Commonwealth decided on a definite and united plan of campaign to get settlers. United we stand, divided we fall is absolutely true in this matter. The volume of emigration is declining; we are not likely to be able to increase it; we must labour therefore to divert it. To do this our methods must be made as efficient as possible; we must avoid overlapping and friction between the States. Victoria and New South Wales have already realised this, and have united their Immigration offices at home. The Commonwealth ought to supervise the whole thing, but would have to work in the closest harmony with the States who own the land to which settlers can go. Some sort of Immigration board might be created at home on which all the States would be represented as well as the Federal Government. The entire business could be done by this body, and the States could contribute at a *per capita* rate for settlers received.

IMMIGRANTS IN TROUBLE.

Canada is regarded as one country only in England, so, too, is Australia, but directly the intending emigrant begins to make enquiries he finds that whilst Canada is one country, so far as information and general assistance are concerned, Australia is seven. That state of affairs ought clearly to be stopped. Better provision, too, could undoubtedly be made for the prompt settlement of new arrivals if all the States were working together. A bureau might be established where information about land settlement and employment anywhere in the Commonwealth could be obtained. Immigrants stranded in

one State could then learn of other places where they could do better. Much grumbling is heard from people who have found it difficult to get employment here, and the State authorities are bitterly blamed for bringing them out at all. Actually, though, the people who get into difficulties are seldom those who have been assisted to come here; they are those who have come out on their own account entirely; about 37,000 such immigrants arrived in 1912.

IMMIGRANTS £8 10S. PER HEAD.

If we maintain our present rate of increase the population of Australia will have doubled in 36 years. That is to say, in 1949 we will number some 10,000,000 only. How to greatly accelerate this increase is the problem before Australian statesmen. At present immigration to this country is falling off. During the first ten months of 1912 there were 68,000, during the first ten of 1913 only 53,000. The causes of this falling off are worthy of the gravest consideration.

At present it costs Australia £8 10s. for every man, woman and child landed here with the assistance of the States. If we include others who come to the Commonwealth on their own account the cost works out at £5 2s. per head. Canada gets her settlers for 15s. each, owing to her proximity to Europe. The United States gets hers for nothing. During the last five years Canada has averaged 156,000 immigrants per annum from Europe. The United States averaged 574,000, Argentine and Brazil 108,000, and Australasia 46,500. Last year (1912) Canada got 400,000 (including 140,000 from the United States), and we got 83,000. At £5 2s. a head it would cost us £2,000,000 instead of £780,000 to get as many immigrants as did Canada in 1912, but our population would be doubled in ten years. We might be prepared to spend that money—defence is costing us just that amount more than we anticipated when we started the scheme—but even if we did, could we get the people?

THE LABOUR ATTITUDE

Australia does not want to import a single man to live in the towns. They

are already proportionately far too large. She wants only those who will help develop her land. The only people she is looking for are farmers with capital, farm labourers, domestic servants, and boys. No others need apply. This being the case, it is quite clear Australia cannot hope to draw anything like the emigrants from the United Kingdom she needs. She must look elsewhere. In doing so she is confronted with several difficulties.

First of all there is no blinking the fact that amongst workers generally in the Commonwealth there is an honest belief that an active immigration policy is injurious to wage-earners. Every workman, they argue, brought here is a prospective competitor for available jobs. Unemployment must follow. They are totally and demonstrably wrong, of course, but they take naturally a very short-sighted view of the question. Perhaps a man applies for a job, and finds a recently-arrived Englishman gets it. Ergo, if it not been for these blasted immigrants, he would have got the job! and as an inevitable corollary he damns the whole policy of immigration. The larger aspect does not appeal to him. No doubt every worker added to the population increases the home demand for food and clothing, and adds in the long run to the numbers employed—but *he lost that job*. This has to be borne in mind in searching for new sources of supply.

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.

Though it is only the man with a coloured face who is absolutely debarred from the country, it would be a very bold minister who suggested the wholesale importation of Southern Europeans, although, of course, these are admitted. Consequently we are confined to the United Kingdom, Northern Europe and America for our search. Could we secure, even with the expenditure of £2,000,000 a year 400,000 immigrants of the type we want from these countries? A careful study of the recent emigration from Europe indicates that we cannot, unless Canada's demand greatly slackens. During the last five years an average of close on a million people left Europe to settle else-

where. Italy easily heads the list, and Germany, whose people make perhaps the best settlers of all, comes last:—

Italy (averaged)	352,000 per annum
Austria-Hungary „	245,000 „ „
United Kingdom,	198,000 „ „
Portugal ... „,	43,800 „ „
Scandinavia and Denmark ... „,	38,200 „ „
Germany ... „,	22,200 „ „

WHERE THEY WENT.

Of this vast army the Italians went to South America and the United States, those from Austria-Hungary to the States, where most of the Germans also went. Eighty-two per cent. of the people leaving the United Kingdom went to countries under the British flag. Ten years ago no less than 72 per cent. went to foreign countries. From our point of view the most serious thing about European emigration is that it is declining. The only country which showed an increase in 1912 was Portugal.

NO MORE FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Chiozza Money and other economists have demonstrated that Great Britain has reached the limit of safe export of people. Mr. Lloyd George's land schemes are likely to absorb many who might otherwise emigrate, so that Australia can hardly hope to increase the number coming from the United Kingdom. A few hundred people have been arriving recently from the United States, and undoubtedly the American pioneer is the best immigrant we could have. Efforts are being made to induce others to follow, but unless they are offered something even more attractive than they can get in Canada they are not likely to come in large numbers.

Special attention is being paid by New South Wales and Victoria to Scandinavia, Holland and Germany, but at present the total emigration from these countries is only 60,000 a year. As it has not increased recently, it becomes only a question of diversion. There does not then appear to be much prospect of securing 400,000 immigrants per annum, no matter what we spend.

BOYS.

England does not want to part with her farmers and labourers on the land—these are the people we want. But the

most successful settler of all has proved to be the boy. Last year Victoria had 2,500 of these, and there were applications for three or four times that number. The boy settles down quickly to the new life; he is not bothered with traditions; he has only to learn. These boys were largely drawn from the cities, but they do well on the land. England cannot quarrel with Australia for taking lads from blind alley occupations—boys who inevitably become city dwellers if they remain—and for giving them a chance in life they can never look for at home. The possibility of greatly adding to the number of such immigrant boys is being earnestly considered, and undoubtedly "give the lads a chance" would be a fine and perfectly truthful phrase to use at Home. Boys are obliged by their parents to start work the moment they leave school because their pitiful earnings are need in the home. The easiest places to get are those which lead to nothing, consequently, the lads crowd into them, and after a few years are thrown on the labour market without a knowledge of any trade. Not only would a boy who comes to Australia earn far more than he can possibly hope to at home, he will have a chance to become his own master later on. If the chief difficulty of getting parents to consent to boys emigrating is because of the loss of wages, that could be overcome, for it would not be impossible for the authorities here to see that for a few years he remitted to his parents at any rate as much as he could have given them had he stayed at home.

A POTENTIAL MAGNET.

At present we can easily absorb three times the number of boys now being brought out. If, however, the immigration campaign concentrated on getting them, and succeeded in bringing them out in really large numbers, it would probably be necessary to start large and self-supporting farms under State control, where they could get the experience present arrivals win in their first situation. Men capable of taking up land would soon be turned out, men the State could well undertake to assist if necessary. Many a boy who came here

some time ago has nominated other members of his family to join him, so that not only is he a desirable settler himself, he is a potential magnet, which will ere long draw other desirable settlers to the country. Nominated people, of course, the States would continue to assist, but it would be well to consider whether all efforts should not be concentrated upon getting boys and domestic servants only. With regard to the latter, really adequate provision ought to be made for their accommodation in every State, until they are placed in service. South Australia's example might well be copied in this respect. The creating of a receiving home is not a large matter, but it is an imperative one. There is also room for improvement in the stricter supervision of girls on the ships coming out here. If these two things were done it would be easier to get domestic servants than it is at present.

A DECIDING FACTOR.

We do not realise, too, one of the handicaps Australian immigration agents have at home. The would-be emigrant very carefully weighs the *pros* and *cons* of Canada and Australia. The former is nearer; he can get back quickly if he likes. True, he is told the climate is severe, but many friends from his village have done well there. Australia is far away, once there he cannot get back, as the fare is heavy. The climate is good, but he understands his sons will have to train as soldiers if he goes to Australia; in Canada they are quite free. He does not know much about it, but in the nice balance this consideration probably decides him in favour of Canada.

This brief survey of the present situation leads to the following conclusions:—

1. The Immigration policy of Australia should be a single policy under joint Federal and State control.
2. England cannot supply the demand for farm labourers and farmers, for these we must look elsewhere. She can, however, supply large numbers of boys,

and these we should endeavour to get.

3. Australia should be energetically advertised in Northern Europe and the United States, and every facility be given to those from these places who can be induced to come out here.
4. As we cannot hope to get anything like the numbers we need, quickly, from the Teutonic races, we must also go to the Latin, and endeavour to induce Maltese, Italians and Spaniards to come here in large numbers. These people could possibly solve the question of settling Northern Australia. The Northern races will never go there in large numbers, as long as land and a living can be got in more temperate parts.
5. Closer supervision should be exercised over girl immigrants, and provision should be made for their adequate accommodation in Australia before they enter situations.

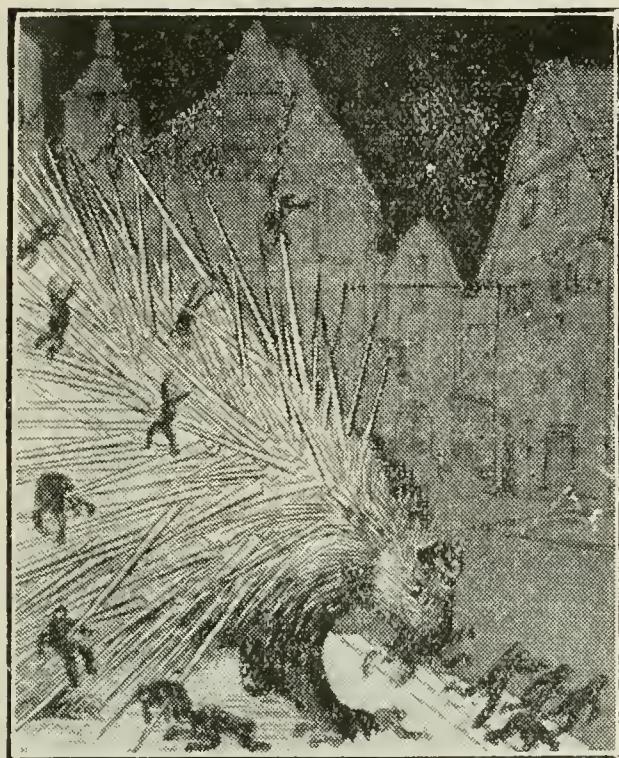
Immigration is much to the fore just now, and a great deal is being written and said on the question, but I must particularly acknowledge the assistance I have received from the exhaustive report on the whole subject prepared by the Liberal Speakers' Association, from the Victorian department so ably presided over by Mr. Hagelthorn, Minister of Public Works and Immigration, and from Mr. Knibbs' invaluable statistics.

THE REPORT OF THE DOMINIONS' COMMISSION.

Since the above was written the report of the Dominions' Commission has appeared. This puts the need of population as the most pressing of all in Australia, and it also advocates boy immigration. It suggests, however, giving some training in agriculture in England first. This is hardly desirable, as the boy would have to unlearn a good deal here. The proper thing is to train him in Australia. The Commission points out that a previous knowledge of farming is by no means essential to success in Australia.

HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

Oh, wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us.—*Burns.*



Simplicissimus.]

[Munich.

PRUSSIAN COLONISATION.

"Love me you must, you 'Waekes'!"

A remarkable feature of the controversy which has raged over the Zabern incident in Alsace is the freedom with which the humorous journals comment on the affair. They one and all make immense fun of the army. *Lustige Blätter* is especially prominent, devoting indeed a complete issue to ridiculing the military, both officers and men. A few years ago such license would not have been even dreamed of; that it is now allowed to go on unchecked is a sign that he who runs may read. The popularity of militarism is on the wane at last, and those who have to provide the money are beginning to show signs of revolt everywhere. *Simplicissimus* is always more outspoken than its contemporaries, and shows in the cartoon re-

produced, the "tender" methods of the army in settling a country.

The German Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, defended the action of the officers at Zabern, on the ground that the pride and prestige of the army must be maintained; once lose that, and Germany was doomed. The Polish *Mucha* indicates why he took up this attitude. He has to rely upon bayonets for his support! *Ulk* draws attention to the threatening bankruptcy of both Germany and France, if something is not done to lighten the crushing weight of armaments.

Wallace Coop, in the *Liverpool Courier*, cleverly hits off the failure of Mr. Churchill's holiday proposals. Fortunately tides must recede sometime.

A good deal of merriment has been made over the appointment of Prince



Mucha.]

[Warsaw.

A RUSSIAN VIEW.
Bethmann-Hollweg is forced to support the Army in the Reichstag.



Ulk.] [Berlin.
THE GREAT BANKRUPTCY.

Groaning beneath their army burdens the two rivals have not yet perceived their common enemy.

Wied to the unquiet throne of the newly-created kingdom of Albania. It looks as if, when he reached his adopted



Liverpool Courier.]
AN UP-TO-DATE CANUTE.

CANUTE: "No, gentlemen. Even I cannot say unto the sea that it shall go no further."

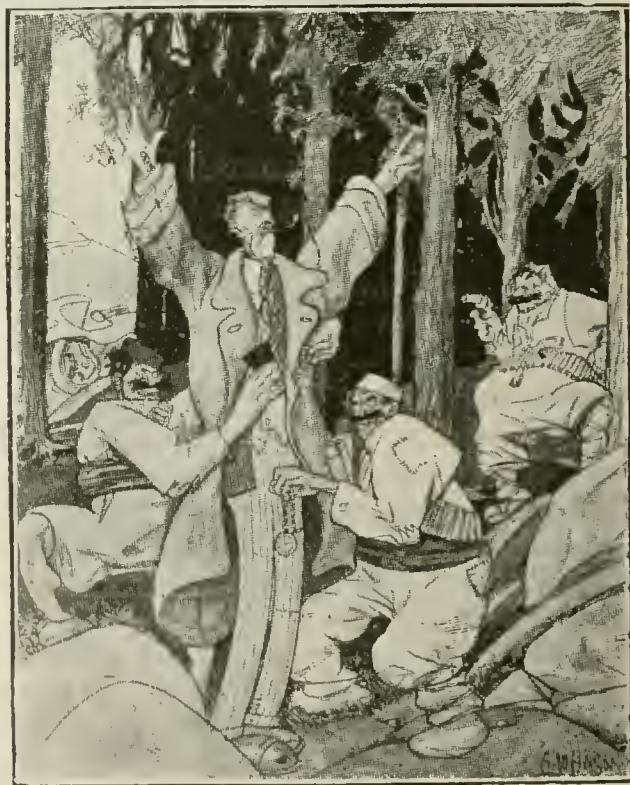
In spite of the cheeseparing policy of his colleagues in the Cabinet, Mr. Churchill has declared his intention to meet the increased armaments of other countries by placing Britain to the front in naval and aerial matters.



Glühlichter.] [Vienna.

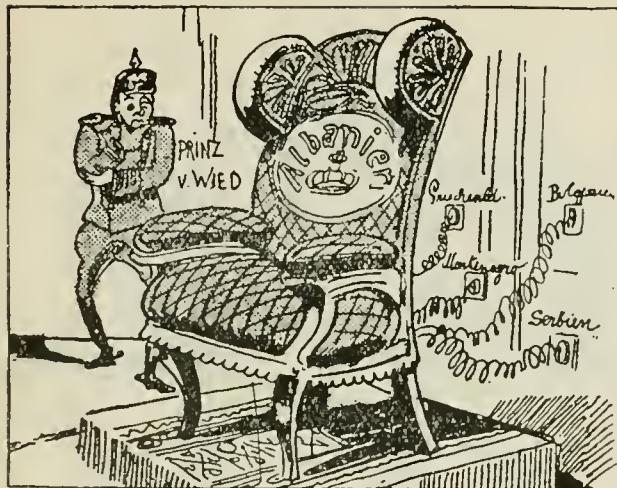
PRINCE WIED: "Excuse me, sirs, perhaps I come at an inopportune moment. Pardon me if I draw your attention to the fact that I am your king."

country, he would find someone else installed. Even if he does manage to seat himself on the throne, he is likely to have a "shocking" time.



Kladderadatsch.] [Berlin.
THE DEAR ALBANIANS.

"Excuse us, Mylord, but we need your money to provide a Civil-list for our king, who comes to us at Christmas."



A "SHOCKING" THRONE.



Ulk.]

[Berlin.

"One advice, my dear Wied, once you are on the throne, act, but never speak."

Only those who have been in India can realise the bitterness with which Australia is regarded there because of her Immigration Restriction laws. A more active resentment is now being shown against South Africa. The *Hindi Punch* hits off the present attitude well in its cartoon, showing the Boer as an ogre getting ready to attack the Indian camp, over which flies the British flag.

The American papers are chiefly concerned with Mexican affairs. The *Minneapolis Journal* indicates the chief weapon in the hands of President Wilson, the removal of the embargo of the export of arms to Mexico.



Simplicissimus.]

[Munich.

BEHIND THE BALKANBUND.

FRANCE TO RUSSIA: "Why should I keep on buying you revolvers when you never shoot?"



Le Rire.]

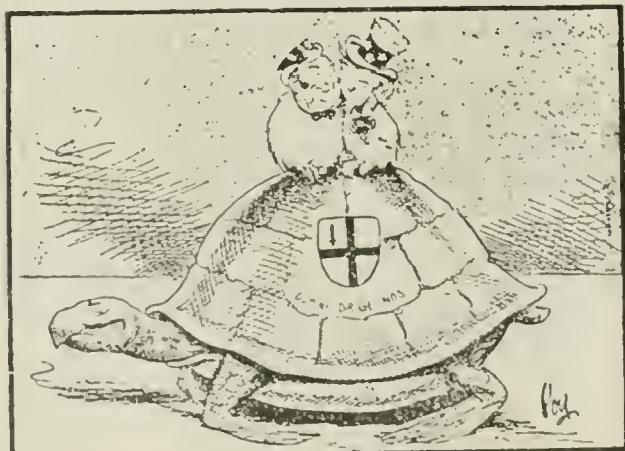
[Paris.

ALBANIAN QUESTION.

ITALY: "I have kicked them, my friend Austria has just hit them in the face; it is your turn now, William."



Hindi Punch.]
INDIAN REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.



Evening News.]

TURTLE DOVES.

[London.



Minneapolis Journal.]
HOW CAN WE GET HIM (HUERTA) OUT?

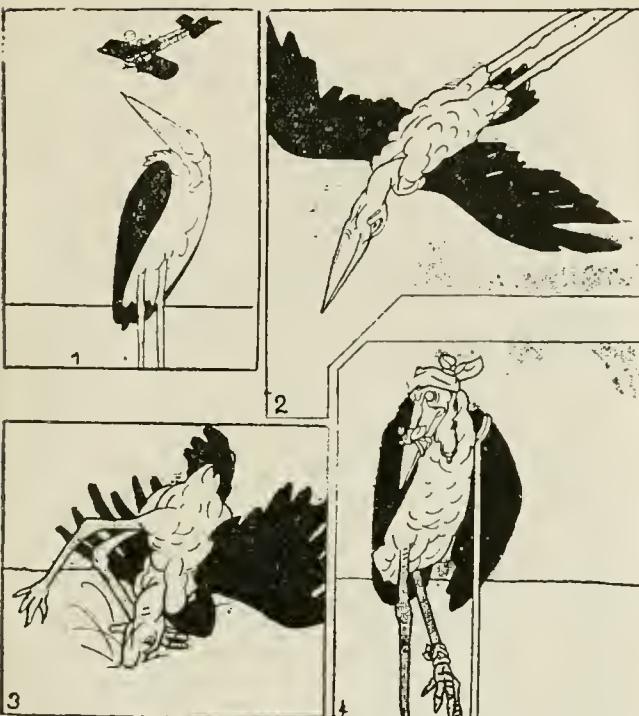
R.C., in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, shows Labour squeezing Mr. Asquith between the by-elections of Reading and Linlithgow. Since that cartoon was published, the squeezing process was reversed. The *Daily News* shows the Duke of Sutherland's famous land offer in its true guise.

Pegoud's exploits have produced a crop of amusing pictures.



Minneapolis Journal.]

THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES UP TO DATE.



Ulk.]

[Berlin.

THE OLD STORK TRIES EXPERIMENTS.

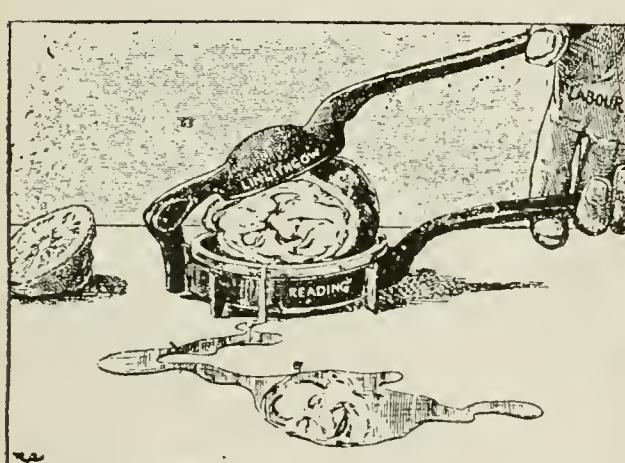
1. I guess I can do as well as Pegoud. 2. Let's try. 3. Ah, horror! 4. Decidedly, we birds are out of it.



Humoristische Listy,

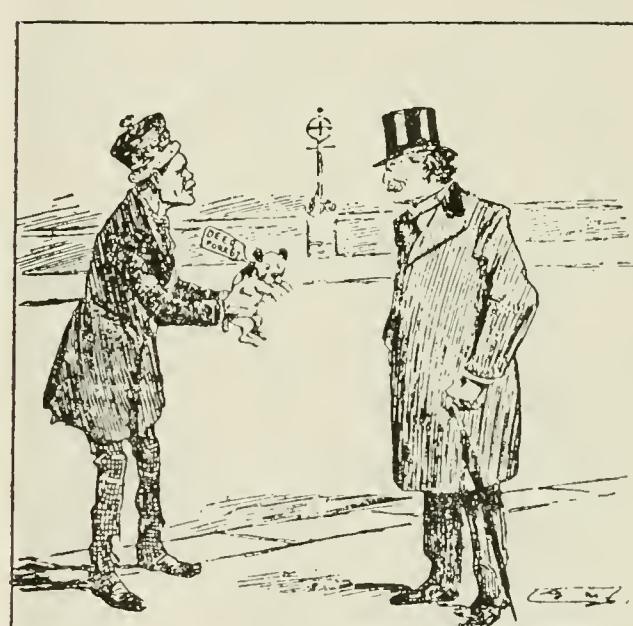
Prague.

THE PICKPOCKETS' LATEST DODGE.



Pall Mall Gazette.]

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS!



Daily News and Leader.]

THE DUKE'S OFFER.

"Can I sell you a pup?"



Lüstige Blätter.]

EMULATING PEGOUD.

The original.

At home.

Ballooning.

Taking a walk.

On the race track.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

MR. ARTHUR SHERWELL, M.P., ON HIS IMPERIAL TOUR.

POPULATION THE GREAT NEED.

Mr. Arthur Sherwell visited Australia recently with the members of both British Houses of Parliament. As he had previously covered most of the same ground, not once, but several times, his impressions of his latest tour are especially interesting. Mr. Sherwell is best known as a leader in sane temperance reform, as the author with Mr. Rowntree of "Social Reform," and as an authority on social and economic questions.

PEOPLE AND MONEY.

The two outstanding impressions, he considers, are the unquestionable depth and sincerity of the loyalty to the British Empire and the British Throne of the people of the self-governing dominions in all parts of the Empire; and, secondly, the almost incalculable magnitude of the resources available for development in the different dominions. The outstanding needs of the dominions are men and money—that is to say, population with which to occupy effectively the vast areas awaiting development, and money to finance railway construction and other public improvements. There is, of course, a slight element of danger in the universal demand for money, in so far as it may encourage the tendency to force the pace of development in certain localities beyond the limits of immediate material profit. But I am bound to say that, speaking generally, there appears to be ample security everywhere for the capital that may be borrowed from Great Britain if well-considered use is made of it, and if it should not stimulate enterprise of too speculative a

character. The boundless natural resources of the different countries produce an optimism which may tend to become feverish and unwholesome. But there is no possibility of escaping the evidences of latent resources, and practically no bounds to the progress in material prosperity that may be accomplished under right conditions. In a few cases, particularly in Canada, civic optimism and civic pride have been so developed as to carry within themselves the danger of possible extravagance, and in a few cases the tendency to speculation in land and dangerous inflation of the values of land are noticeable. Still, the broad impression produced by this latest visit to Canada and the other self-governing dominions is overwhelmingly favourable, and encourages the most optimistic hopes as to their future prosperity and progress.

IMMIGRANTS THE CHIEF NEED.

In Australia, which I was visiting for the fourth time, I could not, he says, fail to be struck with the development that has taken place. In the five years which have elapsed since my latest visit the advance has been enormous. Australia has become a nation, with a nation's self-consciousness and a nation's confidence in its own strength and power. It would be difficult to set bounds to the possibilities of development that are available all over the dominion, and particularly in Queensland and in Western Australia. The conspicuous need of Australia is, of course, the want of population. The present State Governments, and the

Federal Government also, are doing their best to encourage the immigration of British workers, but the stream of immigration is altogether inadequate to meet the urgent needs of a vast continent. In this respect Australia unquestionably suffers for the want of far-sightedness in its policy for many years past, and even to-day in influential Labour circles in Australia a mischievous and short-sighted view is taken on the question of immigration. It is extraordinary to find in so progressive a country the persistence in a powerful political party of a narrow economic view which has long since been exploded by the experience of other nations. The fear which so many members of the Labour Party in Australia have of the prejudicial effect of immigration upon wages is undoubtedly exaggerated and ill-based. No doubt if Australia were to open her ports indiscriminately to immigrants of all sorts and descriptions there would be ground for fear, and one profoundly sympathises with the natural desire of Labour men everywhere in Australia to prevent the reproduction in that great dominion of the ill-paid and comparatively inefficient class of foreign immigrants who have played so important an industrial part in the Labour situation in New York and other great States of the American Union. There can be no doubt, I think, in the mind of any impartial observer, that the encouragement of a large stream of desirable immigrants would, instead of imperilling, actually strengthen the economic position of the present workers in Australia. There is a danger that the resources of a new country may be so neglected as actually to prejudice the future of the industries which already exist.

CONSCRIPTION.

The new system of compulsory military training and service which has been inaugurated in Australia, says Mr. Sherwell, is a question, if I may respectfully say so, on which English politicians, and particularly advocates of compulsory service, would do well to be cautious. There can be no doubt that taking Australian opinion generally there

is widespread support for the present system of compulsory training and service. But it would be foolish in recognising that fact to overlook the fundamental differences which exist between the position in Australia and the position in Great Britain. In Australia, reasonable or unreasonable as it may appear to the average Englishman, there is a universal and deep-seated fear of the so-called "yellow peril." This fear, however ill-founded in the actual facts of the international situation, is not altogether unnatural or unreasonable. Australia is a continent of vast extent, and with almost limitless natural resources. At the same time this vast territory is largely unoccupied and undeveloped, and in the possession of a mere handful of people who are totally unable to make effective use of the resources at their disposal. It includes in its territories, notably in the Northern Territory and in Queensland, great tropical areas, which could be effectively occupied and developed by a coloured race. Australia in her heart is conscious that these unoccupied and undeveloped territories constitute her real danger. It is obvious that in the present international situation, and with Great Britain free to come to her aid, no real danger exists. But the hour of danger, as some Australian statesmen are beginning to realise, would arise in the unhappy event of Great Britain being pre-occupied with a European conflagration or war. Australia is desirous of guarding herself against such an eventuality, and in estimating the favour with which, undoubtedly, her new system of military defence is regarded by the Australians themselves, it is necessary to remember that she has to reckon with what I may call primitive needs and facts from which we are free at home. The conditions in the two countries are so absolutely and entirely different as to make it altogether absurd and impossible to rely upon the example of Australia to fortify a plea for compulsory service at home. It is also well to remember, although this important fact is always ignored by the advocates of compulsory service in Great Britain, that the defence scheme in Australia

has yet to be tested for its effect upon commerce and industry in that country. The real test will arise when the youths who are now at school mature into adult industrial workers, and are called away from their regular avocations for military training for a definite period in every year.

THE STATE PARLIAMENTS OF AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Sherwell considers that the experience of the self-governing dominions throws considerable light upon the great constitutional question of Home Rule.

So far as Australia is concerned, her whole experience bears emphatic witness to the value of State or local autonomy within a federal union. Australia is under a deep and unforgettable debt of gratitude to her State Parliaments. It is they who have really created the country, directed the population, opened up the national resources, and determined the quality and character of her social life. Moreover, making full allowance for the supremely important national functions which belong to a Federal Parliament, it is the State Parliaments which are most powerfully shaping the course of her social and economic as distinct from her national development to-day. It is possible, I think it is probable, that in the future a full appreciation of the significance of the Imperial idea will to some extent pervade local legislative conditions in that great continent. The federation of the Empire, if it is ever to be effectively realised—and by effective realisation I mean a scheme of Imperial federation which will carry with it direct and full representation in an Imperial Council or Parliament—will possibly require some re-adjustments of powers and jurisdictions as between the Federal and the State Parliaments. But in view of the extraordinary diversity of physical, social and economic conditions in different parts of the great Commonwealth I find it impossible to believe that it will ever be found possible to dispense with a very large measure of State

autonomy. As a matter of fact any attempt at serious encroachment of the State's powers and prerogatives would imperil the Federation of the Commonwealth at the present time.

UNIFICATION TOO COMPLETE IN S.A.

Similarly in South Africa every member of the delegation, I believe, was powerfully impressed by what had been accomplished under Liberal direction and inspiration in the work of friendly co-operation between the two white races. The pacific settlement of the country and the harmonious co-operation between the Dutch and the British which now prevails are a palpable and striking fact, and a supreme justification of the wise Imperial policy of the present Liberal Government. At the same time it cannot be doubted that in the scheme of unification which exists too little room has been left for local or provincial autonomy. The Act of Union has erred on the side of over-centralisation, and, in my judgment, some material modifications will have to be made in future years in the direction of extending the prerogatives and powers over purely provincial affairs of the local provincial Councils. At the present time a purely local matter, say, for example, a matter affecting agriculture in Natal, and affecting solely the interests of the farmers and people in Natal, has to be referred to the Central Union Administration in Pretoria. This necessarily involves much circumlocution and mischievous delay which ought not to be tolerated at the present time. The Act of Union, therefore, which Mr. Balfour and others in the House of Commons have repeatedly claimed as an argument against Home Rule for Ireland, is actually in its defects and over-centralisation a cardinal argument for that measure. In direct administration and in the development of the interests of the separate provinces there is urgent need for decentralisation for precisely the same practical reasons that support the claim for self-government in purely Irish affairs in Ireland.

CAN RADIUM CURE CANCER?

DR. HOWARD A. KELLY'S VIEWS BY BURTON J. HENDRICK.

It is almost impossible to pick up a newspaper to-day without finding cablegrams telling of the remarkable progress being made by European scientists in curing cancer and other diseases with radium. Practically nothing has found its ways into print, however, about the equally remarkable success achieved in the United States. For the last five years Dr. Howard A. Kelly, the gynecologist of Johns Hopkins University, has been quietly conducting a series of notable experiments. There is no work in medical science in which such extreme caution is required. When radium was discovered one of the first facts brought to light was its remarkable effect upon body tissues. The most extravagant reports gained currency as to its curative value, especially in cancer. These early hopes were disappointed, and the scientific world has looked rather coldly since upon experiments of this kind. With the Roentgen rays, also widely exploited as a cancer cure, it was placed aside as only another disappointment of the many that have marked the search for effective cancer treatment. But actual results obtained in the last five years in America and in Europe, have placed the radium question in an altogether new light. It is now recognised that, exaggerated as many of these reports may be, radium has great and positive value.

Dr. Kelly has had an exceptional opportunity to experiment, because he has had in his possession an unusually large quantity of this precious element. To one who catches a glimpse of his great treasure, however, this at first seems a somewhat startling statement. A little mass of a dirty-coloured salt, just about enough to fill a tiny saltspoon, and weighing about a gram—this is the substance that has already cured several bad cases of cancer and that promises to have even more remarkable success in the future. Only thirty-nine other grams like it have been extracted from the earth, and are now in the hands of scientific men. This solitary gram com-

prises the larger part of all the radium that there is in the United States.

A statement in plain, untechnical language for the lay reader of what has been accomplished so far would naturally have the utmost interest. In speaking of a method so new the right-minded surgeon will not use the word cure until a longer period of time has elapsed—the limit generally accepted is five years. Incautious statements are likely to raise unjustifiable hopes in thousands of people and their friends, as well as to give a handle to quacks and frauds, who are especially prone to prey upon the victims of this disease. In regard to the latter, however, the public, in the present instance, has one protection. The successful work with cancer in the United States and Europe will unquestionably give rise to many self-advertised "radium institutes," "radium specialists," and the like. The public can set these down as humbugs, for one good reason: the practical impossibility, under present conditions, of such people getting hold of radium in any effective quantities.

RADIUM AS A "HANDMAID TO SURGERY."

"Before I say anything about our work at Baltimore," said Dr. Kelly, "I wish to emphasise one fact. For practical purposes radium does not yet change the generally accepted procedures for treating cancer. For the past few years German and American physicians have been conducting a campaign for educating the public through the reputable press touching the early diagnosis of this disease. The American Medical Association has a regular cancer publicity committee. Our idea is to obtain the utmost general publicity on the premonitory signs of cancer. We particularly seek to inform women of the early symptoms of those particular forms of which they are the victims. We did this because our statistics (especially those prepared by our great surgical pathologist, Bloodgood) show that, if dis-

covered in the early days, an enormous percentage of permanent recoveries can be secured by operation. In fact, medical science has taught for years, and still teaches, that there is but one way to treat cancer, and that is by the knife. This statement, as a matter of practice, still holds perfectly good. Nothing that we or our confrères in Europe have done or discovered yet changes it one whit. The fact that actual cures with radium have apparently been made modifies somewhat the generally accepted statement that the knife is the only resource. But this does not mean that the operation should not be resorted to in all early cases.

"Radium is a precious handmaid to surgery; it does not supersede it. Even if radium could cure all cases readily—and this remains to be demonstrated—we could not yet utilise the new remedy on a large scale, owing to the extreme scarcity of the element. The situation is aggravated by the fact that Dr. Burnam and I believe that it is only radium in comparatively large quantities that accomplishes the most satisfactory results. The movement, therefore, for early diagnosis and prompt treatment will still go on, and surgeons will still use the knife with even greater success than ever. It would, therefore, be lamentable if such success as has been attained with radium should induce patients to postpone the established methods of treatment.

AFFINITY FOR DISEASED TISSUE.

"Radium gives off rays of three kinds, named alpha, beta, and gamma. Domenci and Wickham taught us that it is the gamma rays of radium which have a remarkably disintegrating effect upon tumor tissue. These rays affect all kinds of tissue, both that which is normal and that which is diseased. In large quantities the gamma rays make healthy skin turn red and blister. Those who handle it usually bear evidences of the fact in sore fingers. Under careful use there is no such thing as a radium burn in any way comparable to an X-ray burn, of which there is such a universal dread. These rays, however, affect non-cancerous and cancerous tissue very differently. In small quantities the gamma rays of radium penetrate good, healthy, normal

tissue without producing any noticeable effect. These same rays, however, and in these same amounts, do exercise a selective effect upon diseased tissue, such as that affected by cancer. Brought to bear upon a particular area, part of which consists of normal cells and part of tumor cells, the effect is soon apparent. The normal cells remain practically unchanged. The tumor cells show fundamental alterations. They swell, lose their characteristic appearance, break down, and are absorbed. Sometimes they seem to melt back into the normal tissues.

"The difference in this action upon normal and pathological tissue is graphically illustrated when the lesion lies under the surface, covered, so to speak, by a blanket of normal cells. The gamma rays will pass right through the latter, producing apparently no effect upon them. When they strike the sick tissue, however, the disintegrative and alterative changes I have described above begin. All that I am saying must be taken in a particular sense. The gamma rays, used in sufficient quantity, and unduly prolonged, will break down normal tissue as well as that which is cancerous. The essential point is that with proper dosage they will pass through healthy tissue without bad effects, while at the same time these same quantities will destroy the cancerous tissues. As a general conclusion, we may accept it as a fact that the gamma rays are selective in their action; they have an affinity for something which is in the cancer cell, and which is not in the normal cell; if used skilfully they will destroy pathological tissue without injuring the surrounding healthy body. This is the fundamental fact which makes radium useful in cancer treatment.

"THE ANARCHIST OF THE BODY."

"With this principle in mind, we can answer, within bounds, the inevitable question: What kind of tumors are susceptible to radium treatment? In general, the tumors which the radium can reach. The whole proceeding bears a certain analogy to a surgical operation. The tumorous growth, I may explain, is simply the proliferation of cells. The

human body, when it follows the laws of its being, develops symmetrically. Our organs and members develop in relation to one another; when they reach a certain size and form they stop. The thumb, for example, after attaining its proper proportions, does not grow continuously—if it did, it would become several feet long in a lifetime. There are certain biological laws, certain principles of organisation and symmetry, that regulate this important matter. The peculiarity of the cancer cell is that it ignores this principle of orderly arrangement and specified habitat.

"The cancer cell is the anarchist of the body—recognising no laws and no responsibilities to anything except its predatory self. We cure cancer by eliminating these lawless cells. As long as any are left alive in the body, the disease is in danger of recurrence; for a few scattered cells, following the riotous law of their nomadic, parasitic nature, will reproduce themselves, and the whole diseased condition will come back. Surgery cures cancer only when it succeeds in extirpating the entire cancerous area. That is the reason it succeeds so well at the early stages, because the diseased section is so small that, by generously cutting around it, all the cancer cells can, in many cases, be removed. There is thus nothing left to make a fresh start. When the disease is far advanced, however, it is almost impossible for the surgeon's knife to make a complete job. In addition to this is the fact that the cells frequently infiltrate adjoining structures, which cannot be excised without killing the patient. A cancer in the neck, for example, may invade all the deeper structures, which cannot be sacrificed. This explains why the surgeon is most successful in dealing with the tumors that are easiest to get at.

SUCCESS WITH SUPERFICIAL TUMORS.

"Now, the radium treatment does about the same thing that the surgeon's knife does. The surgeon gets rid of the cancerous tissue by cutting it out in mass; the radium gets rid of it by destroying it cell by cell.

"In other words, at the present stage

of development, radium works most successfully at the kind of tumors that surgery most easily destroys. These are superficial tumors—of the skin, the face, the jaw, the tongue, and the like. They are the tumors which are on the outside of the body, which we can see and handle. In many such cases radium, according to our experience, seems to be an actual cure. We have had success extending over many months in a considerable number of cases. At first it might seem, since surgery is already quite effective in cancers of this kind, that we have gained nothing. But it is an immense gain. The surgical removal of tumors of the face, for example, involves disfigurement. If one has a cancer on the nose, the only thing to do is to cut off the nose; other affections also involve the removal of an eye, a jaw, a tongue, a lip, a chin. When radium destroys such tumors—as it does in many cases—the face is restored virtually to its normal condition. For example, in the case of a little child with a sarcoma on the side of the head which was rapidly growing into the eye. A surgical operation would have necessitated extirpating the eye, and even then would not have checked the growth. Radium, however, has completely obliterated this tumor, and the eye has not been harmed at all, and the child is now normal in all respects. A remarkable case was that of a woman afflicted with a malignant growth under the sternum; surgery could not even have attempted to deal with it. It was utterly inoperable and hopeless. Radium, however, melted down the growth, and largely dissipated it.

"When the growth has widely infiltrated surrounding structures, the surgeon is often helpless. After removing the primary growth, however, he can irradiate these surrounding tissues, and so have a greater chance of removing any stray cells that may be left. Radium, I believe, can thus be used to make doubly sure all ordinary operations for cancer. Another important point in considering the usefulness of radium in superficial tumors is that it does not involve the suffering of a surgical operation, being practically painless.

CANCER OF THE UTERUS.

"Perhaps radium's greatest triumph is in treating a particularly distressing and difficult form of cancer—that of the uterus. This and cancer of the breast are the commoner forms in which cancer chiefly attacks women, just as men suffer more from cancer in the stomach. Early operation with the knife cures this in a good many cases, but the operation is a radical one, and is not free from danger. Radium is extremely valuable in cases of this kind, as testified by the experiences of French, German, and American observers. It sometimes makes inoperable cases operable. In numerous instances radium, by itself, has established what seems to be a complete and perfect cure. Radium bids fair to establish a new era in the treatment of cancer of the uterus.

EARLY TREATMENT REQUIRED.

"In cancer of the breast applications frequently improve conditions and relieve suffering, but do not yet as a rule establish cure. The effective rays penetrate about two inches. For this same reason radium does not give results in metastases, where the disease has advanced far from its original focus and set up new foci. After a malignant disease has become general surgery is useless, and radium, too, is powerless at present. Anyone looking forward to radium treatment, therefore, just as anyone looking forward to surgical treatment, should take it as early as possible. This point illustrates again what I have said—that radium is successful for reasons that the knife is successful, and that it must be regarded as a help to surgery and not as a substitute.

ACTION ON NON-CANCEROUS GROWTHS.

"There are other skin affections, not cancerous in their nature, in which radium is a blessing. These are the vascular tumors, birth marks, "port wine" stains. Dr. L. Wickham, of the St. Louis Hospital in Paris, has had many remarkable successes, having treated more than a thousand cases in the last seven years.

WHAT RADIUM ACTUALLY DOES.

"Let me recapitulate," said Dr. Kelly in closing, "that there may be no misunderstandings:—

"1st. Radium is not a specific cure for cancer. It does not take the place of surgery; it is another help to it. Cancer patients, in the early stages, as before, must submit to operation.

"2nd. It is most useful in cancers on the outside of the body. In many of these cases it effects cures without pain and without deformity.

"3rd. It is especially useful in connection with surgery, when it can be used to destroy vestiges of the tumor which the knife may have left behind. It can also be used to good purpose in irradiating the cancerous area preceding operation.

"4th. There are certain structures which cannot be operated on—excised or seriously invaded—without disastrous consequences. Radium has cured inoperable cases of this kind. It is like a microscopic knife which goes after the individual cell.

"5th. It is especially valuable in cancer of the uterus. Permanent cures even of inoperable cases have apparently been obtained.

"6th. It is effective only when there is no wide dissemination of the disease."

HOW ADMINISTERED.

What makes radium particularly useful is the simplicity of the technique. It does not necessitate the use of an anaesthetic, and its administration causes no pain and almost no discomfort. The radium salt is kept enclosed in a fine platinum tube about an inch long. This tube is again encased with lead, which is used because it acts as a filter, keeping in the alpha and beta rays—which are more destructive to normal tissue—while letting the gamma rays slip through. The tube, further screened with some soft substance, is then laid in immediate proximity to the diseased part; if necessary, it can be attached by surgical plaster; in some cases incisions into the diseased part may be made as recommended by Dr. Abbé. Its action upon the cancerous tissues begins at once; the application lasts from 4 to 6 to 24 hours. Sometimes in a month or six weeks the growth vanishes. The radium so used can be used over and over again.

HOME RULE : CAN A SETTLEMENT BE ARRIVED AT ?

That Home Rule will be given to Ireland is now certain. The only question is whether before the Irish Parliament assembles in Dublin, sometime in 1915, arrangements will have been made which will meet the somewhat conflicting demands of Ulster. Thus far conferences have proved unavailing—alas! Captain Shaw-Taylor, who brought about the realisation of the land scheme, is no more. Sir Henry Seton-Karr, in the *Nineteenth Century*, considers that settlement is impossible. Thus far the attitude of the Ulster leaders and the chief men in the Unionist Party is one of take only—no give, whatever. Obviously a conference entered into in that spirit by one of the parties can never succeed. However, the utter failure of Sir Edward Carson's anti-Home Rule Campaign in England, and the steady approach of the time when the Bill will become law, may induce a more reasonable attitude in Unionist councils. Most of the serious magazines have articles upon the question. We give a few of the more notable opinions expressed :—

A FOUR KINGDOM CONFERENCE.

The more this question is studied the more inevitable will be the conclusion that the representatives of the four portions of the United Kingdom should meet together in the conference chamber as equals, representing as near as possible an identical amount of public backing ; and if the solution, whatever it may be, of our present difficulties is to have any value or any permanence whatever the way surely points to a reform of the House of Commons as an essential preliminary.—MAJOR CLIVE MORRISON-BELL in *The Nineteenth Century*.

THE CASE OF THE ULSTER PROTESTANTS.

The case which Ulster Protestants present to us in justification of their attitude can be stated in a sentence. They tell us that they are a minority of the

people of Ireland, and that they will not get justice from the Roman Catholic majority in an Irish Parliament. The fear is undoubtedly real ; but there is surely ground in the history of England and of Scotland, to say nothing of the history of other countries, for the view that in Ireland it is a bad inheritance of bad government. More fully perhaps than any other peoples in the world, certainly at an earlier stage in their history, the peoples of England and of Scotland have recognised for themselves that the one condition of stable and harmonious progress in their common life is that differences of opinion, of all kinds and on all subjects, shall be brought into the open, and be there freely and fully discussed and decided in the light of their common reason and their common sense. It is, moreover, the recognition of this, as the condition of progress, that constitutes freedom and that is of the very essence of democratic government. To ignore it, or to seek to over-ride it, is to divide a community into perpetually warring, irreconcilable sections. It is to do what the government of Ireland by Great Britain has done in Ireland. And to continue to do it, as Irish Protestants desire, is to perpetuate the evils and the weaknesses of Irish life which all unite in deplored.—J. A. MURRAY MACDONALD, M.P., in the *Contemporary Review*.

A CONFLICT OF IRRECONCILABLES.

But is settlement by consent possible without sacrifice of principle? And how can two parties confer where a vital difference of principle exists? Writing as one of those who sat in the House of Commons through the Home Rule controversies of 1886 and of 1893, it is difficult to refrain from the very obvious criticism that, were settlement by consent possible, the question of Irish Home Rule should long since



Westminster Gazette.]

MR. BULL'S POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. BONAR LAW: "I don't approve of the way he's doing the job, and he won't give way to me. I wish, sir, you'd make him refer it to you again!"

Mr. BULL: "Why on earth should it be referred to me again? Look here, I mean to have this job finished off, and I gave it to him to do, and not to *you*!"

have been solved. Public memory, we are always told, is short; but no one who listened to the debates on Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of 1886, the measure which, being rejected by a majority of thirty in a Liberal House of Commons, rent his party in twain and relegated its remnant to the cold shades of Opposition for the next six years; and again to the debates and public controversy on Mr. Gladstone's second Home Rule Bill of 1893, during a session which lasted for fifteen months, can ever forget or fail to realise the apparently irreconcilable nature of this vital conflict of opinion and of principle.—SIR HENRY SETON-KARR, in *The Nineteenth Century*.

LET THE CROWN INTERVENE.

If Ministers will not appeal to the country because they cannot, and cannot because they dare not, let the Crown intervene. If Ministers are so entangled with party cords that they will make no honest effort to avert a civil war, let the Crown appeal from them to the people. We believe that there would be such an uprising of loyal men in response as would surprise our brawling demagogues. The heart of England craves for fair compromise and decent, quiet, honest government. If the King will but step forth and appeal to his people, all the best elements in the nation will rally to his side.—*Fortnightly Review*.

ASK THE PEOPLE ONCE MORE!

It seems to follow that, if a statute establishing Home Rule for Ireland is to be not only theoretically enacted, but also brought into practical effect, such statute must be based on the decision of some body or assembly, formal or informal, which possesses a much higher moral authority than does the House of Commons. Such a body is unquestionably to be found in the general electorate of the United Kingdom, and, indeed, it seems natural that that electorate should, rather than any other set of persons, exercise or refuse to exercise the right of mandate in such a matter. It is certain that it has not yet given the mandate: at the very outside it may be said to have somnolently muttered a sentence of uncertain sound. It therefore remains, not as a last step, but as a first step, to consult the electorate, preferably by referendum, seeing that Home Rule involves a constitutional change of the first magnitude, and ought not to be confounded with the subject-matter of ordinary legislation.

—The EDITOR of *The British Review*.

CARSON'S ADMISSION.

Sir E. Carson has nothing to gain and everything to lose by the extraordinary course he has adopted. But he is, above all things, an Irishman, proud of the



Westminster Gazette.]

HOWLING AND BARKING.

NEWCASTLE.

NORWICH.

"Mr. Bonar Law's oration had a very depressing effect upon the Tories of the Tyne. They said, 'When we keep a dog we expect him to bark, and not to howl,' and so the unlucky Party leader, had to hurry off to Norwich to deliver a series of good loud, raucous, and unequivocal barks, and he certainly did his best. He barked at everything he saw!"—Mr. Winston Churchill, at Alexandra Palace, November 15, 1913.

name, and an honest believer in the solidarity of Ireland. Himself a Dubliner, he has devoted himself unsparingly to what he believes to be the interests of Belfast. He must realise that the Covenanters' war-cry, "We won't have Home Rule," is a declaration that the Irish are the one people in the world incompetent to govern themselves. No need to argue that question now. . .

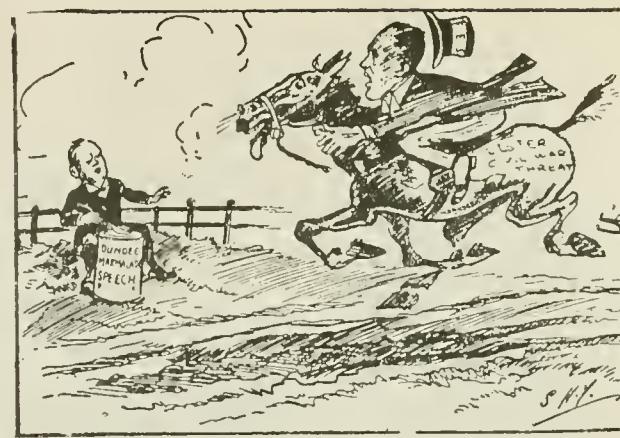
Sir Edward Carson believes this calumny against the majority of his countrymen, but we may at least assume he is sorry to believe it, and would rejoice to be convinced to the contrary. He would rejoice in a self-governed Ireland, a loyal and united Ireland where bigotry would be extinguished and feuds forgotten, where Belfast would co-operate with Dublin to promote the general welfare of the country. Civil war remains as a last desperate resort when everything else has failed; but conciliation is first entitled to a trial.—AN OUTSIDER in the *Fortnightly Review*.

SETTLE APART FROM PARTY POLITICS.

I plead for a solution on federal lines, but I do not dogmatise. The question should be discussed in conference. The futility of attempting a settlement on party lines has been demonstrated. If agreement is to be achieved it can only be by gratifying the Prime Minister's desire to lift the question out of the cockpit of British party politics. A conference under those conditions is necessary. It remains with party leaders to say whether, for the settlement of great constitutional questions affecting the future of the United Kingdom and of the Empire, personal feelings should stand in the way and whether party tactics and party advantages should not be temporarily laid aside.—THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN in *The Nineteenth Century*.

TO RELIEVE PARLIAMENT.

No thoughtful Englishman can fail to be concerned at the general situation in which Parliament attempts to deal with the affairs, not only of the United Kingdom as a whole, but also of each of its component parts. . . . Parliament passes more laws, and new departments are created for their administration.



Lepracaun.]

STOP THE GARRON!

[Dublin.

THE ULSTER GALLOPER: "Winty, jewel, for the sake of the Glorious, Pious, and Immortal, stop this devil av a war-horse, or he'll have us all in gaol for loyal high treason."

[Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., who holds the rank of "Galloper" to Sir Edward Carson's Ulster anti-Home Rule Volunteers, said, at West Bromwich, in reply to Mr. Winston Churchill's "open-door speech," "Let them hope that no obstacle would be put in the way of a settlement."]

. . . The bureaucratic elements are ever eager to divest themselves of supervision, and Parliament will inevitably play into their hands by devolving more of its work upon the departments until it is able to devolve it upon other elective bodies which are in regular contact with public opinion. Herein we have the only effective remedy for the existing Parliamentary failure, and one of the most potent justifications for Home Rule, which would relieve Parliament of the responsibility, not only for Irish legislation, but, what is perhaps even more important, for the supervision of Irish administration.—H. DE R. WALKER in the *Contemporary Review*.

PART OF LARGER SCHEME.

I think we Liberals should consider not merely the Ulster leaders, but the Ulster people. They are wrong, they are misguided, as to the facts. Many of them have dreadful views about religion—as who has not? But essentially they are like the mass of mankind—simple, hard-driven folk, with more grievances against the people whom they call their friends than against those they denominate their enemies. And the point about them we have especially to observe is that they are of a tough fibre, which resists driving, and that if their resistance is overcome by force, it will stiffen into obstinacy that may make Mr. Redmond's task impossible, and will



Westminster Gazette.]

BUCKED-UP!

THE MOUSE: "Now then, where's that Radical Cat that frightened me at Newcastle the other day?"

sooner or later find a majority of British voters on its side.

Now, it is easy to talk of shooting these people, but harder to do it. It will be specially odious to Liberals, who are persuasionists rather than coercionists, and to Nonconformists, who will be told from a thousand excited lips that they are slaying their own brethren. And the first shot that is fired—and, of course, there will be firing—will waken some resonant echoes; for it will seem to break up the old peaceful compact of citizenship within these islands, and to inaugurate a ruder, less civilised society. Mr. Redmond will not want to have a fresh volume of passionate resentments and blood-stained memories added to the ample Irish store of such sentiments. He will want, if not a reconciled, at least a quiescent Ulster; for through the latter path, if he is wise and tolerant, as we Liberals know him to be, he may hope to find his way to the former.

Therefore, I cannot help regretting that the Prime Minister did not approach a little nearer the task—the inevitable task—of reconciling Ulster to the process of perfecting and democratising the Government of the United Kingdom on which he and all our statesmen are now, or soon will be, embarked. For if he admits—as we all admit—that the Home Rule Bill is an imperfect instrument, for accomplishing this task,

and that it imparts a rather lop-sided air to our Parliamentary representation—it is up to him to suggest the way in which he proposes to solve this general problem of devolution. And if its solution on federal lines does incidentally offer a settlement of Ulster's difficulty, is there not a special motive for advancing it?

What under such a scheme have we to offer her? First, the separate administration of the affairs in which she specially dreads Nationalist and Catholic encroachments. Secondly, her share in the general nationalised government of Ireland, whose centre is Dublin, and from which she cannot at heart desire exclusion. Thirdly, her full heritage in the Imperial assembly at Westminster.

If this reconciling process can be set up, who but a pedant would concern himself with the exact shape of the Home Rule Bill? Avowedly, and on its face, it bears the character of a "provisional" instrument. "Provisional" to what? To the precise apportionment of power between the islands that constitute the home Government and the Empire. The moment we touch this task we envisage a larger, more generous, less heated atmosphere, the Ulster trouble assuming its due relationship to it; and the force of the whole people, which is a higher force even than the energy and enthusiasm of party, may well be applied to its execution.—W. H. MASSINGHAM in the *Daily News*.



Pall Mall Gazette.

THE THREE ROADS.

Mr. Redmond blocks the first (General Election). The third (Conciliation) is made impossible by Nationalist obstruction. The second (Home Rule and Chaos) is covered with the boulders of Unionism, Public Opinion, Civil War, Death and Disaster, but Mr. Asquith is heading straight for it.

RAILWAY-BUILDING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Throughout the various states of South America, from Venezuela to Argentina, the railroad is rapidly linking the great centres of commerce and industry, the engineering feats that have been successfully achieved ranking among the most wonderful in the world. In the *Bulletin* of the Pan-American Union Mr. William A. Reid presents some exceedingly interesting statistics of the railways of the South American continent, together with a series of illustrations which convey a vivid impression of the obstacles, encountered in the construction and operation of the roads.

VENEZUELA : A 24-INCH GAUGE.

Though the total mileage of Venezuela's eleven lines of railroads does not exceed 800 miles, it includes two tracks that are somewhat unusual. One is that of the Bolivar, the oldest in the country, begun in 1873, connecting the seaport of Tucacas with the copper mines of Aroa and with Barquisimeto, and having a gauge of 24 inches only; the other, that of La Guaira-Caracas Railway, which "climbs a circuitous route from the port to the capital, 3000 feet above sea-level, traversing a distance of 22 miles, while the air-line between the two cities is only 8 miles." Travelling on this railway is something of a luxury, the first-class fare being about sixpence a mile. The Grand Venezuela Railroad, connecting Caracas with Valencia, is about 112 miles long, and is said to have cost £16,000,000. It is a German enterprise, and the road passes over 212 viaducts and bridges and through no less than 86 tunnels. According to Mr. Reid, "the net receipts from all the railroads of Venezuela in 1911, roughly speaking, amounted to £400 per mile, or about £432,000, a return of 4 per cent. on the invested capital."

COLOMBIA.

Colombia has no trunk line of railways, but 15 or more lines are operated by nine different companies. All of these lines are short ones.

From Cartagena on the Caribbean to Calamar on the Magdalena, 65 miles, there is a railway connecting the ocean and the river port. Sabanilla and Barranquilla, 15 miles apart, are similarly connected. These two railways doubtless owe their existence to the fact that the Magdalena has many bars about its mouth, which have proved a great hindrance to navigation. The traveller bound for Bogota may stop at Cartagena or Sabanilla, and from either place take a train for one of the river ports, where connection is made with boat service which starts from Barranquilla.

IMPASSABLE BARRIERS AT ECUADOR.

The principal port of Ecuador is Guayaquil, which was linked by rail with Quito, the capital, in July, 1908, the completion of the enterprise being effected at a cost of £3,600,000. Of the engineering difficulties, Mr. Reid writes :

The climb up the mountains was stoutly contested by Nature's almost impassable barriers; and before reaching the city of Riobamba, which might be termed the half-way point, there are 29 deg. curves and grades of $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent., the climbing of which requires powerful locomotives, which pull only a few cars. The distance from Guayaquil to Quito is 290 miles, the rail journey requiring two days—the first day in making the ascent to Riobamba, and the second in travelling along the very roof of the world to the capital city.

This road was built with North American capital, and the officials, engineers, and conductors are from the United States. . . . The road has never been a paying proposition, largely from the fact that coal for steaming purposes must be imported, and this commodity usually comes from Australia or England.

PERU : A CLIMB OF 15,665 FEET.

In Peru the difficulties in railway construction have been enormous. The Oroya road from Callao on the coast to Oroya, 138 miles distant, begun about 1869, and built under the guidance of the late Henry Meiggs, includes in its route the famous Galera tunnel, 15,665 feet above the sea.

To-day this railway, known as the Central Railroad, stands as one of the most wonderful in the world, owing to the engineering difficulties that were overcome in its construction. For 88 miles there is not a single down grade, while bridges, tunnels, and curves are almost innumerable.

The McCune syndicate, a North American concern, is actively building toward the Ucayali, a tributary of the Amazon, the distance of the line, from Goyllarisquisca on the Oroya road to the river port of Pucalpa, being a little less than 300 miles.

Iquitos, a Peruvian city of about 11,000 population, when the rubber-gatherers are at home, is situated 2300 miles from the mouth of the Amazon. From Iquitos to Pucalpa 2000-ton steamers may ply on the Ucayali. Thus it will be seen that the completion of the new route will unite the upper Amazon valley with the Pacific Ocean, the rail distance being considerably under 500 miles.

Another Peruvian railway, the Southern, starting at the port of Mollendo, climbs the mountains via the ancient city of Arequipa, and, before reaching its terminus at Puno on Lake Titicaca, 324 miles, attains an altitude of 14,666 feet.

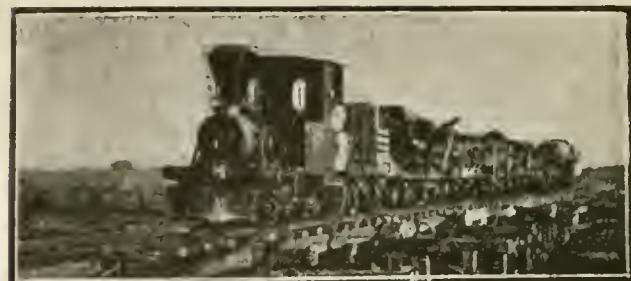
The railway world of Peru "is dominated by the Peruvian Corporation, an English concern."

BRAZIL: 64 DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

There are 64 different lines or systems in Brazil—classified as National, State and those under Federal concession and control. The first line, known as the Maua, was begun in 1854, and, by a system of cogs, eventually reached the city of Petropolis. The trip to this popular suburban city is one of the most picturesque in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro.

The railways of Brazil, generally speaking, radiate from her five leading seaports—Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande do Sul. The three latter systems have been connected, and before many years the lines now in course of construction or planned will unite by rail the mouth of the Amazon section with the most southern part of the Republic.

The Brazil Railway Co., incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, has an authorised capital of £12,000,000, owns and controls over 5000 miles of road in southern Brazil, and also owns about 50 per cent. of the preference and ordinary share capital of the Mamore-Madeira, 212 miles, in the heart of the Brazilian jungle. . . . The report of the four English companies—the Leopoldina, the Great Western, the Great



A QUEBRACHO TRAIN IN NORTHERN ARGENTINA.

This wood, which is used extensively for commercial purposes, abounds in the Chaco section, and the work of getting it to river navigation is fast becoming a most important industry. Many of these trains of quebracho are worth hundreds of dollars, and the development of the industry is the cause of numerous railways into the primeval forests.

Southern, and the Sao Paulo, operating 2787 miles of road—shows that during the last fiscal year there was a gain of £359,251 in gross receipts. . . . Although the Sao Paulo paid its usual 13 per cent. and the Great Western its 6 per cent., the Leopoldina dropped from 3½ to 2 per cent.

BOLIVIA.

Where ten years ago the traveller to La Paz via Lake Titicaca "was compelled to resort to mule-train or take the primitive stage-coach, with its four or six mules, as the case happened to be, to-day the traveller rides over the route in a modern railway-car quite comfortably in a few hours." This road was constructed with national funds, and cost about £100,000. To-day the Republic has 750 miles of railroads, and is pushing construction still farther into the rich and unexploited sections of the interior. Bolivia's third outlet to the Pacific, the La Paz to Arica railroad, was recently inaugurated. The city of Potosi has been united with the main railway at Rio Mulato, and this line will be extended to Sucre, the legal capital of the Republic.

PARAGUAY: A TRAIN-FERRY.

In Paraguay the Central Railroad has recently joined the capital, Asuncion, with Buenos Ayres, 1100 miles to the southward, the trip being made without change of cars by ferrying the trains over the Parana River. The Trans-Paraguay line, under construction, will join

at Iguazu the Brazilian line now being built from Sao Francisco on the Brazilian coast.

URUGUAY.

The railways of Uruguay, aggregating 855 miles of road, "spread fan-like northward and westward from Montevideo, linking the capital with the most northern section of the Republic at Santa Rosa." Last year 79 miles of new road were built; also "the Uruguayan and the Brazilian roads joined at Rivera, and on January 29, 1913, the first international train arrived at Montevideo with 500 tourists from Rio de Janeiro and other sections of Brazil."

CHILE AND ARGENTINE.

"To the illustrious North American, William Wheelwright," writes Mr. Reid, "Chile owes a debt of gratitude for its first railroad." Wheelwright "started steam navigation along the Chilean coast in 1840, and ten years later began building the first railroad." Last year there were 1632 miles of road under construction, and in the first three months of the year the State railways showed a profit of £700,000.

Chile's railway system consists of a great trunk line from Arica to Port Montt, which, when completed, will aggregate about 2200 miles. From this main line there are to be 28 branch lines from the mountains to the seaports. Of these about 20 are already built and in operation. English companies operate about 1400 miles of road, and show a net profit of about 9 per cent. The trains on the line from Concepcion to Santiago have Pullman cars. During 1912 Chile built nearly 480 miles of new roads, and this year proposed to expend £3,710,000 on new railway construction.

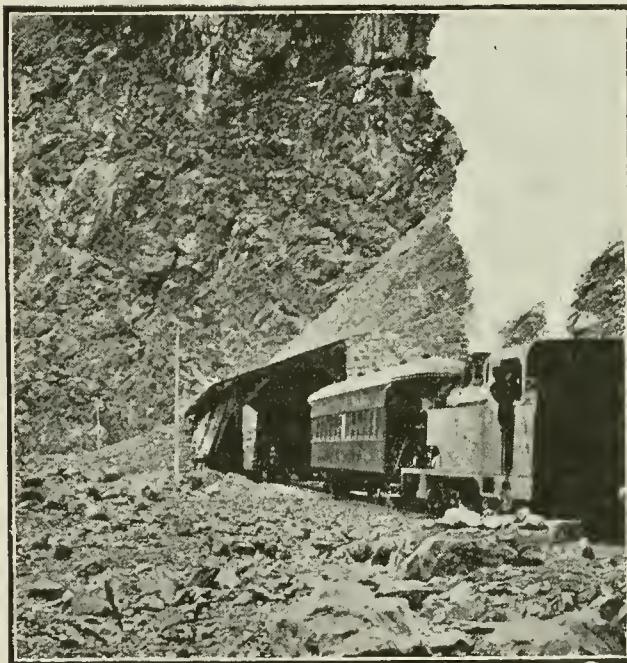
THE ADVANTAGE OF A WIDE GAUGE.

In Argentine the traveller to-day rides "over the boundless plains in one of the fastest and most sumptuously equipped railroad trains to be found in South America." The reason for this is that the extreme broad gauge (5 feet 6 inches) is largely used. The explanation of this

departure from the normal standard is thus explained by Mr. Reid:—

The Argentine system, it is said, had its origin shortly after the Crimean War, when England found herself possessed of rolling stock from Russian railways. Contractors purchased some of these cars and locomotives, and shipped them to Argentina, where thirteen miles of railway were constructed westward from Buenos Ayres. This short line with its Russian equipment inaugurated train service in 1857. Between that date and 1909 the mileage grew to 16,000 miles.

To-day there is a total mileage exceeding 20,300 miles, of which more than 16,000 miles belong to private corporations and more than 3000 are owned by the Government. About 88 per cent. of invested capital is from foreign sources—mainly British, the English capital engaged amounting to £198,902,829, and showing a profit of more than 4 per cent. The passengers carried during the year numbered 68,457,090. Many new roads are projected, and "for many years to come Argentine bids fair to hold the mileage record among the nations of South America."



AVALANCHE SHED, TRANSANDINE RAILROAD.

Portions of the mountainous section of the road are exposed to possible destruction by landslides and avalanches of snow. After severe storms great quantities of mud, softened by the rain, slip down the mountain sides to the track, causing delays and much damage. The sheds serve as a protection by carrying the debris over the track.

REAL AND IMAGINARY CAUSES OF DISEASE.

"But, doctor, what was the cause of my illness?" That is the vital question which most patients put to their physicians, according to the distinguished medical privy councillor, Dr. Ad. Schmidt, of Halle.

It is a question the answer to which may be very simple or very complex, since it involves such disease factors as personal habits and hygiene, occupation, environment, constitution, and heredity, besides accidental exposure to various infections.

In an article contributed to the *Deutsche Revue* Dr. Schmidt considers the general causes of illness, with the best methods of guarding the health so as to avoid them, incidentally calling attention to various errors into which the laity are apt to fall. He says:—

The recognition that a great number of diseases proceed from infection, i.e., the entrance into our body of micro-organisms, has deeply penetrated the public consciousness, yet the real significance of this is very commonly wrongly appraised. Many people have an unconquerable fear of clinics, hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoriums, and in general of all places where invalids are cared for, because they believe that in such places it is easy to "catch" something. In reality, however, it is in such localities that all measures of precaution against contagion are observed, while in our ordinary life and daily intercourse they are apt to be grossly neglected.

Dr. Schmidt observes further that many cases of infection proceed from victims in the early stages of disease who have not yet been isolated, this being true of tuberculosis, typhus, diphtheria, measles, and scarlet fever. He also refers to the "carriers," who are responsible for the spread of disease, often without any suspicion of the fact on their own part or that of others. He continues:—

In comparison with transmission from person to person, which is by far the commonest way, the spread of infective germs by objects concerned in social intercourse (money, food, books, etc.) plays a subordinate role, and the "micropophobes" who make a detour about a house containing a scarlet fever patient, would often be far better advised if in their domestic intercourse they avoided the customary kissing and the common use of handkerchiefs, and if when on trains or in crowds they would turn their heads aside from any

person who while coughing lacks the decency to hold a handkerchief to his mouth. Trifling injuries to the skin, sometimes on the feet, and insignificant carbuncles are often ignored and neglected, although they are quite as capable as are large uncleaned wounds of leading to the gravest general infections (blood poisonings). The same thing is true of the ordinary (not diphtheritic) inflammation of the tonsils, which has quite recently attracted the attention of physicians as the portal of entry for rheumatism of the joints and other serious affections.

The counsel Dr. Schmidt deduces is summed up in the words: *Observe the greatest personal cleanliness in every respect and avoid all unnecessary contacts.* He very sensibly remarks, however, that such avoidance cannot be carried to extremes. We must have a certain amount of wholesome fatalism as regards dangers from infection, just as we have in regard to the dangers of modern rapid travel by land or by sea.

Certain physical conditions permit bacteria to multiply injuriously instead of being thrown out of the system.

Wherever in the organism there is a stagnation of the blood or a checking of the elimination of waste products, there is an extraordinary tendency to infective catarrhs. In healthy persons germs which succeed in passing the protective guards of the skin (?) are prevented from becoming effective by the natural resistive power of the tissues. But as soon as these guards—secretion of mucus, mechanical excretion of waste, the production of chemical anti-toxins—fail to be operative because of some sort of disturbance in the complex reactions of the vital processes, such germs win the upper hand and are then hard to banish. Examples of this sort are the chronic inflammations of the air passages in consequence of heart affections (so-called congested lungs) of lung dilation or bronchial contraction; the maladies of the cavities adjacent to the nose (in jaw, forehead and middle ear) resulting from a contraction of the passages leading to them; the bladder and kidney troubles proceeding from checking of the excretion of urine; intestinal catarrh resulting from disturbances of digestion, and so forth. Because of the lack of biological instruction in our schools the laity fail to understand the underlying causes of such secondary infections and make shift to explain them by such phrases as "taking cold" and "wrong diet."

This question of diet is dwelt on by the author at some length. He finds that the average man attributes far too much importance to it. Hence the

countless fads—vegetarianism, fruit and nut diet, buttermilk drinking, etc. In fact, the human organism is extremely adaptable as regards food, and thrives on as widely varying regimens as those of the Eskimos and the South Sea Islanders. Individuals, too, differ widely in their needs and their powers, as is attested by the old saw, "What is one man's food is another man's poison." The quality and purity of the menu are far more important than its composition, since the alimentary canal is the port of entry of such serious maladies as cholera, typhus, and dysentery.

What Dr. Schmidt says with reference to "taking cold" is of especial interest :

It is certain that the ordinary manifestations of this, the snuffles, catarrh of the air passages, and inflammation of the throat are essentially of infectious nature, that is, due to the presence of bacteria.

Can a sudden chilling, a draft of air, a change in the weather, a cold drink, so upset the organism that under their influence the microbes which continually threaten us can succeed in getting foothold? This problem is not yet solved. At present it is held as most probable that the production of chemical protective substance, the so-called antibodies, is disturbed by the chilling, but this view is merely hypothetical. In any event the chilling itself is harmless unless accompanied by the infection. . . . Very much oftener the snuffles passes from person to person; it goes through whole families, including the servants, especially when they live in too narrow quarters. The same thing is true of rheumatic affections, of whose true origin little is as yet known, but which certainly stand in close relation to infective agents. Every rheumatic patient will tell you that cold drafts and dampness cause or increase his sufferings, while dry warmth ameliorates them . . . but he is wrong; the chilling increases only one symptom of his suffering, i.e., the pain; the malady itself persists even during the relieving warmth, ready to make itself felt afresh at every opportunity.

Here, as in general, the laity make the mistake of confounding the disease with the pain. The average man counts himself sound as long as he has no pain, often to later learn that many maladies, including the most dangerous, such as tuberculosis and cancer, may begin painlessly and run their course almost so. Pain is often only a single and not very significant symptom, and not the indicative factor which the patient himself considers it. . . . For this reason it is not good for a doctor to treat himself: he cannot dissociate himself from his own sensations.

The part played by overwork, i.e., physical or mental strain, has received

increased consideration latterly because of its bearing on the new laws regarding employers' liabilities for industrial injuries. Dr. Schmidt remarks that such a strain is often not the origin of a malady but merely the occasion of the manifestation of latent disease.

When an untrained individual collapses and suffers from heart-trouble after making excessive efforts in some form of sport, it shows that his heart was previously not normal, though he may not have been aware of it. A perfectly sound man might have fainted and remained ill for several days, but his heart would have quickly recovered and sustained no lasting injury. In a certain measure the fainting fit would be the protection against excess. The same thing holds of intellectual over-exertion. A man whose nerves are perfectly sound is guarded from excessive strain by the elementary force of exhaustion—he is overpowered by sleep. By artificial stimulus (such as tea or tobacco) he can fight it off for awhile till he has achieved his aim (e.g., stood an examination), but then comes the natural revolt, so that in a short time he is restored by rest. It is otherwise with a person of defective nervous force, an actual or latent neurasthenic. He can more easily overwork himself because in him the natural inhibition is not strong enough. The excessive irritability of his nerves prevents him from feeling fatigued after an all-night vigil; he often believes himself to possess especially strong energies, but he deceives himself . . . Sooner or later he breaks down and is thenceforth a man of diminished power of achievement.

Dr. Schmidt emphasises the importance of *psychic factors*, i.e., anxiety, grief, risk, tremendous responsibility, which exert powerful effects not merely on the nervous system, but on the whole organism. Peace and happiness are potent factors in the preservation of health and the power of achievement. On the other hand, petty but wearing annoyances may operate unfavourably, and so may a violent shock, either of deadly fear or of actual misfortune. Such a "*psychic trauma*" may operate as unfavourably on the health as either physical or intellectual strain. A case in point is the "railway spine," which persons who have been in a wreck may suffer from, and which is in fact a lasting disturbance of the central nervous system. Similarly a prolonged struggle to "pay the rent" may so react on a man as to produce what is known as the "rent-struggle neurosis."



POPOCATEPETL—THE GREAT DORMANT VOLCANO, NEAR MEXICO CITY—17,876 FEET HIGH.

VOLCANOES AND CLIMATE.

Probably there are few subjects on which scientific men are fonder of whetting their wits than the mystery of the Glacial period — or rather Glacial periods, for the geological record pretty clearly indicates that there were several of them. It is a full year with the geologists, astrophysicists, and meteorologists that does not bring forth at least one new hypothesis to account for the astonishing vicissitudes of temperature that our earth appears to have undergone in the course of prehistoric æons. Not to enumerate all the more or less plausible guesses on this subject, mention may be made of Croll's eccentricity hypothesis (still strongly entrenched in the schoolbooks); the carbon dioxide hypothesis of Tyndall, Arrhenius, and others; the solar variation hypothesis, and the terrestrial elevation hypothesis.

Analogous to the great ice ages, each of which extended over hundreds of thousands of years, are the minor worldwide depressions of temperature of brief duration, many of which have occurred within historic times. Perhaps these two classes of phenomena differ only in degree, not in character, and an explanation may be found that will fit them both. Such is the opinion of Prof. W. J. Humphreys, of the United States Weather Bureau, whose preliminary communication on this subject was one of the most impressive events of the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and who has just presented his novel theory in its entirety in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*.

Benjamin Franklin, who was a precursor in so many scientific fields, indulged in some ingenious speculations concerning the possible results of a remarkable fog—the most famous in history—that prevailed almost continuously over

Europe and North America during the summer of 1783. This fog was plausibly attributed to a great volcanic eruption in Iceland, and had a feeble parallel in the persistent haze of the summer of 1912, due to volcanic dust from the eruption of Katmai. Many other great eruptions have similarly obscured the air for longer or shorter periods. Franklin's sagacious observations are worth quoting:

During several of the summer months of the year 1783, when the effects of the sun's rays to heat the earth in these northern regions should have been the greatest, there existed a constant fog over all Europe, and great part of North America. This fog was of a permanent nature; it was dry, and the rays of the sun seemed to have little effect towards dissipating it, as they easily do a moist fog, arising from water. They were indeed rendered so faint in passing through it that, when collected in the focus of a burning-glass, they would scarce kindle brown paper. Of course, their summer effect in heating the earth was exceedingly diminished.

Hence the surface was early frozen.

Hence the first snows remained on it unmelted, and received continual additions.

Hence perhaps the winter of 1783-4 was more severe than any that happened for many years.

It seems worth the inquiry whether other hard winters recorded in history were preceded by similar permanent and widely extended summer fogs. Because, if found to be so, men might from such fogs conjecture the probability of a succeeding hard winter; and of the damage to be expected by the breaking up of frozen rivers in the spring, and take such measures as are possible and practicable to secure themselves and effects from the mischiefs that attend the last.

Franklin also recognised the possible volcanic origin of the fog, and thus was the first person, so far as we know, to advance a plausible hypothesis connecting volcanoes with climate. Nothing was known, however, in Franklin's day about ice ages. It remained for the naturalists, P. and F. Sarasin, in the year 1901, to add to the fifty-seven varieties

of glacial hypotheses one which ascribed ice ages to the effects of volcanic dust in the atmosphere.

Now we come to the *crux* of the problem. To the everyday man it seems simple and obvious that a widespread veil of fine dust in the upper air—such as we know has persisted for months and years after certain great volcanic eruptions—would screen the earth beneath it from the rays of the sun, and thereby lower the temperature. To the physicist this is not so obvious. An impervious screen would prevent the escape of radiant heat from the earth, as well as its ingress from without. However, there is the question of the absorption and subsequent radiation of heat by the dust, and Professor Humphreys has shown (we shall take his word for the mathematical reasoning involved) that in virtue of this process alone a layer of dust in the upper atmosphere would actually make the earth somewhat warmer. (Science bristles with these paradoxes.)

It is no discredit to the cousins Sarsin that they were unable to offer a valid explanation of the climatic effects that they correctly ascribed to volcanic dust; for such an explanation—now for the first time presented by Professor Humphreys—depends upon certain principles of very recent discovery. Divested as far as possible of technicalities, it is as follows:

The earth receives energy from the sun in the shape of ether waves of various lengths, but predominantly short. Short waves do not become sensible as heat until they are converted into longer waves, and this happens through their absorption by the earth. The energy received by the earth is radiated back into space in waves of greater length, on an average, than those of the incoming radiations. Now, according to a principle discovered by Lord Rayleigh, fine particles of matter, such as grains of volcanic dust, are able to reflect or turn back the short waves coming from the sun, but not the long waves coming from the earth; the latter are scattered by the

dust, but not reflected. In other words, a veil of fine dust is, according to Professor Humphreys' calculations, about thirty-fold more effective in shutting solar radiation out than it is in keeping terrestrial radiation in. This process is just the reverse to the familiar effect of the greenhouse, where the glass lets in the short solar radiations, but does not let out the long earth radiations.

There is a great deal more to Professor Humphreys' explanation—which takes account of the rhythmical fluctuations in terrestrial temperature that appear to be associated with the sunspot period, the effects of increased dustiness in the atmosphere of the sun, the blanketing effect of ozone in the upper air, the reasons why volcanic dust remains suspended for so long a time above the earth, and so on. In the preceding paragraph, however, we have, in all probability, the master-key to the riddle of "the Great Ice Age" and its predecessors, as well as numerous minor depressions in the earth's temperature that were formerly inexplicable.

Professor Humphreys clinches his arguments by enumerating all the great volcanic eruptions that have been recorded since 1750, and showing that each of them registered itself in the temperatures of the earth and (in recent years) in the accurately measured intensity of solar radiation.

Of course, it will naturally occur to one to ask about special cases, such as the cold years of 1783-4-5, and, in particular, 1816, the famous "year without a summer," "poverty year," or "eighteen hundred and froze to death." The first of these, 1783-5, followed the great explosion of Asama in 1783, while the second, the "year without a summer," that was cold the world over, followed the eruption of Tamboro, which was so violent that 56,000 people were killed, and "for three days there was darkness at a distance of 300 miles."

As to the prolonged epidemics of intense vulcanism that caused the ice ages we know very little, but that they have occurred from time to time in the remote past is evidenced by the geological record, quite independently of Professor Humphreys' hypothesis.

THE HUMAN MACHINE.

Despite the marvellous development of machinery in the past hundred years, the *living motor*, i.e., the muscular power of men and animals, remains one of the most important dynamic factors in getting the world's work done, and this is particularly true on the farm. Yet, as a writer in *La Nature* (Paris) points out, the living machine and the effective application of its powers is far less well understood than that of steel and brass. He proceeds to give a *résumé* of the remarkable studies in this line which have been carried on for the past thirty years by a professor of agricultural engineering, M. Ringelmann, in the *Institute Agronomique*.

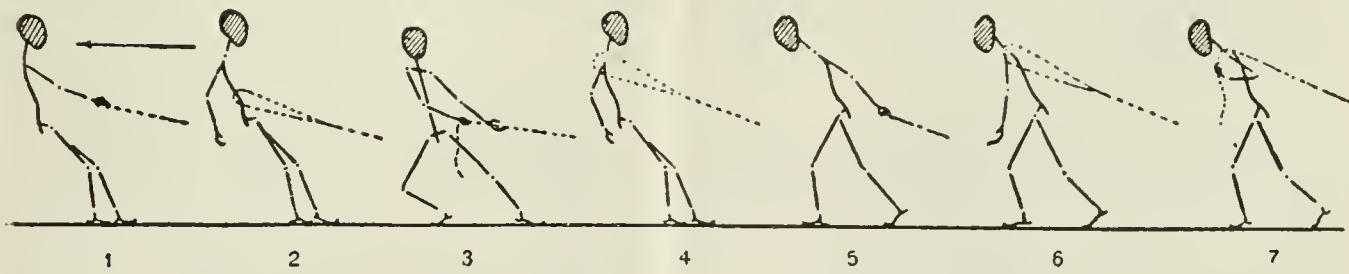
One of the first questions investigated by M. Ringelmann was the relation between the height of any individual, his reach, and his net weight, i.e., *sans* garments. Nine students of the school at Grand-Jouan volunteered for experiment.

Their weight varied between 54.5 kilograms and 84 kilograms, their height between 1.6 metres and 1.74 metres, and their reach between 1.75 metres and 1.84 metres. From these different observations M. Ringelmann deduced that on the average the weight of an individual is equal to the product of his height by his reach by a co-efficient vary-

ing between 19.43 and 28.60, and which on the average is 24.06. Thus an individual 1.6 metres tall (about 5 feet 2½ inches), with a reach of 1.78 metres (about 5 feet 9½ inches), would weigh $1.6 \times 1.78 \times 24.06$ equals 68 kilograms.

M. Ringelmann next sought to compare the effort put forth in traction, *sustained for not less than four or five seconds*, obtained by a rope 5 metres long passed over the shoulder, with the maximum effort which could be produced under the same conditions in a very brief time.

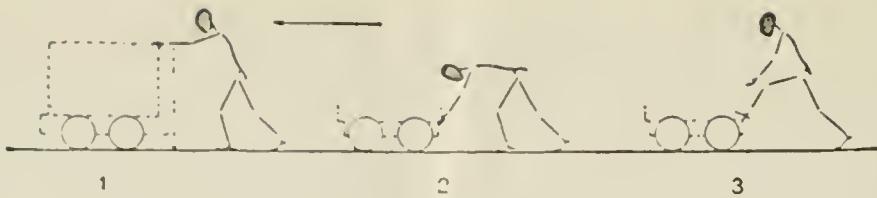
He found that on the average the effort sustained during a certain lapse of time equal 84 per cent. of the maximum instantaneous effort and 88 per cent. of the weight of the individual. Thus, if a man weighing 73 kilograms pulls on a rope passing over his shoulder, he can produce a maximum instantaneous effort of $73 \times .88$ equals 64.2 kilograms, and a sustained effort of 64.2 kilograms $\times .84$ equals 54 kilograms. If, in place of passing the rope over his shoulder, he pulls on it laterally, as represented in No. 3 of Fig. 1, the effort of traction which he can produce relatively to his weight will be greater than in the preceding case, and, taking the same weight, will be 73×1.32 equals 96 kilograms in place of 64.2 kilograms, and the effort sustained during a certain lapse of time will be $96 \times .71$ equals 68 kilograms, in place of 54 kilograms. These results show clearly the advantage in pulling on a rope laterally instead of passing it over his shoulder.



PULLING A ROPE WITH BOTH HANDS OR A YOKE.

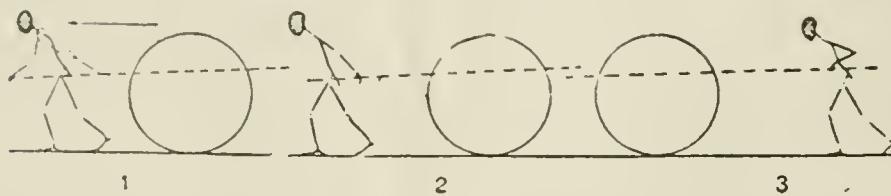
Effort obtained.
Kilograms.

1. Traction by pulling backward on block tied to end of rope	85.32
2. Traction by pulling backward with yoke round loins	69.24
3. Traction on rope pulled laterally	62.88
4. Traction by pulling backward with yoke round shoulders	61.66
5. Traction on block tied to end of cord	57.66
6. Traction with yoke round shoulders	55.74
7. Traction with rope over shoulders	41.16



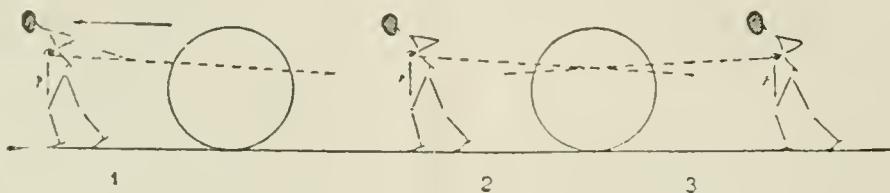
TRACTION TESTS MADE WITH CARTS.

	Effort obtained. Kilograms.
1. Effort effected by pushing on the high tail-piece	62.22
2. Effort effected pushing on the platform at bottom	50.02
3. Effort effected by pushing with feet on the platform at bottom	28.28



TRACTION ON THE POLE OF A TWO-WHEELED VEHICLE.

	Effort obtained. Kilograms.
1. Effort effected by pulling pole and pulling with yoke round shoulders and a weight equal to 18.50 kg.	85.38
2. Effort effected by pulling pole with weight of 18.50 kg.	83.50
3. Effort effected by pushing pole with weight of 18.50 kg.	55.92



TRACTION ON THE SHAFTS OF A SMALL TWO-WHEELED CARRIAGE.

	Effort obtained. Kilograms.
1. Effort effected by pulling with hands on shafts and by aid of yoke	69.36
2. Effort effected by pulling on shafts	66.06
3. Effort effected by pushing on shafts	40.02

Another problem solved by M. Ringelmann was the maximum power obtainable when two or more men or animals work as a team. The greatest percentage of power is always obtained by a single individual. As soon as two or more are hitched together, the effective work obtained from each with the same degree of fatigue is diminished. This is due to the lack of entire simultaneity in the efforts of each. The solution of this problem is given in the following table:—

No. of Motors.	Produced by Motors.	Total.
1	1.00	1.00
2	0.93	1.86
3	0.85	2.55
4	0.77	3.08
5	0.70	3.50
6	0.63	3.78
7	0.56	3.92
8	0.49	3.92

These highly interesting and valuable experiments indicate the reason why men working in teams, as in rowing, pile driving, etc., find it helpful to sing or

chant. The rhythm of the song, which is suited, of course, to the character of the work, is a powerful help in securing rhythm of action. Here we have a striking example of the often observed fact that practical experience is apt to be justified later by scientific theory. The results of other experiments at Grand-Jouan are shown in the accompanying diagrams. They will be published in more detailed scientific form later, and are expected to be useful in the computation of factory work and other human labour in which the exact value of concerted effort is the chief factor.

Thus, if a single individual attached to a resistance produces, for example, a sustained effort of 54 kilograms, when five individuals are harnessed to the same resisting body, if there were complete simultaneity of effort, these five individuals would produce a total effort of 5×54 kilograms equals 270 kilograms, while in reality, according to the preceding table, each individual would produce a sustained effort of only $.7 \times 54$ kilograms equals 37.8 kilograms, and the five together could pull only 5×37.8 kilograms, or 3.5×54 kilograms, which equals 189 kilograms. These figures are maximums, since they were obtained in tests when the Grand-Jouan students bent their whole attention to simultaneous action at the word of command.



TRACTION EFFECTED ON A WHEELBARROW.

	Effort obtained. Kilograms.
1. Effort effected by pushing wheelbarrow with weight of 11 kg.	50.88
2. Effort effected by pulling wheelbarrow with weight of 16 kg.	54.72

SYNDICALISM IN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

At the present time the German syndical movement, regarded in its entirety, is the strongest in the world. It recently outstripped British trade-unionism; and it leaves far behind the American Federation of Labour, which for a long time aspired to the premier position. It unites more than 3,000,000 men and women, or three times as many working-men as are organised in France, the home of Syndicalism; and what is perhaps more striking than its robustness is the rapidity of its increase. In every country, however, the growth of Syndicalism is dependent upon, or subordinated to, the expansion of manufactures. As M. Paul Louis shows, in *La Revue* (Paris):

Syndicalism spreads less quickly in the smaller industrial countries than in those of large industrial operations. It experiences special difficulties in populations which are riveted to the soil and which do not engage in manufacturing. . . . Syndicalism was born almost spontaneously of the concentration of capital and of men. For this reason it became acclimated in England under the form of the old Trade-unionism before it was implanted on the Continent. It is on this account, also, that it spreads with less celebrity in France, where concentration is less marked, and where 40 per cent. and more of

the total population have not left the rural "milieu." It is for this reason that it was late in penetrating Germany, where the extractive industries—chemistry, metallurgy, textiles, etc.—are not of ancient creation, and that it has there recently acquired so surprising an expansion. The depopulation of the rural districts and the great increase of the manufacturing centres have contributed to this increase with a disconcerting promptness. Hamburg, Cologne, Breslau, Mannheim, Dusseldorf, and Elberfeld may all rival, for the quickness of their growth, the mushroom cities of the New World.

There are in Germany 3,061,000 Syndicalists, and these are divided into five groups: (1) The free syndicates, (2) the little group of localists, (3) the Hirsch-Dunker associations, (4) the Christian or mixed syndicates, and (5) the independents.

THE GROWTH OF SYNDICALISM IN FRANCE.

The free syndicates date from the period 1866-1869, contemporary with the diffusion of the International in Europe, and when the two primitive currents of German Socialism, Lassallism and Marxism, came into turbulent contact. M. Louis gives the following details concerning these syndicates:

The free syndicates recognise the struggle of the classes, but remain neutral in the domains of politics and religion, evolving in the same sense as Social-Democracy. They numbered 277,000 members in 1891; 887,000 in 1903, and nearly 2,400,000 in 1911. Feminine manual labour is as important in Germany as in France and England. Indeed, one may say it is more considerable in Germany than elsewhere, owing to the metallurgical industry. At first women hesitated to join the syndicates, but there are now at least 200,000 of them in the free syndicates.

The local groups, like the neutral syndicates, have developed very rapidly. There were 319 of them in 1899 and 691 in 1911. Their receipts amount to 1,800,000 francs (£72,250) per year. They support a number of "workman secretariats," which are devoted to the defence of the workmen in the law courts, and which also provide counsel. There were 33 of these secretariats in 1902 and 102 in 1911.

The Hirsch-Dunker associations derive their name from their two founders. From their incipiency they have been found in close relations with the Progressists; and as this party has made but little headway the syndicates controlled by them have followed their destiny. They are very militant against Social-Democracy, and they impose upon their members a formal repudiation of the principles of that organisation. Their budget is a meagre one, scarcely one-twentieth of that of the neutral syndicates, and their members have scarcely ever exceeded 100,000.

The other important group of German Socialists is that of the mixed Christian, or purely Catholic, or purely evangelical syndicates. We quote from M. Louis' account of them :

Christian Syndicalism remained somewhat inert until 1891 . . . An important Christian syndicate—interconfessional—evolved at Dortmund in 1894, with a programme of social peace, which declared against Social-Democracy, for loyalty to the Empire, and for a methodical understanding "with employers. . . . In 1900 the Catholic bishops prescribed interconfessionality." At the same date was instituted the Federation of Christian syndicates, which frankly took up a position against the episcopate. Henceforward there was a continual struggle between the two schools, those of Berlin and Cologne; and during the past ten years the Christian syndicate movement has been hindered by many neutral conflicts between the partisans and adversaries of interconfessionalism, between those in favour of strikes and those who reject them at all costs.

The importance of these organisations must not be underrated, of Christian syndicates especially, who from 78,000 members in 1900 have increased to nearly 350,000 in 1911. At the last-mentioned date their receipts amounted to 8,000,000 francs (£320,000), and their reserve fund to 9,000,000 francs (£360,000). But, in spite of all, they represent but a limited vigour by the side of the neutral federations.

These federations are impregnated with the doctrine of Social-Democracy, which characterise the best of German Syndicalism, and which play beyond the Rhine the decisive vote. . . . The other groups, directed in fact against them, neither hinder their propaganda nor paralyse their economic action.

M. Louis notes some marked differences between German and French Syndicalism. He says in part :

The Verbande by their very nature represent the very best conception of German Syndicalism. Differing from that which prevails in France and which expresses itself clearly in the confederation of labour, this conception tends to repudiate federalism for centralism. With us (in France) the federation is superposed upon the syndical sections to render certain services; but these sections keep the major portion of their resources, and they maintain a distant autonomy. In Germany, the syndical section exists merely as "the kernel or recruitment and an organ or perception." The receipts go to a central chest. A local section seldom proclaims a strike without having first consulted the central authority. Discipline is strict and regulated by statutes. Fragmentary and dispersed efforts are carefully excluded. Each Verbande has its mechanism, which functions methodically.

The German syndicate temperament differs from that of the French. It is not that beyond the Rhine the members of the neutral Verbande repudiate the social transformation. On the contrary, their ideal programme of society in the future coincides absolutely with that of the Socialist party. But they have not adopted the principle of the general strike as an essential, nor do they attach more than a restricted value to it. There is no lack of funds. Last year the Verbande receipts were 90 millions, and after the year's operations there remained a balance of upward of 71 millions of francs. . . .

The Federation is the fundamental organ of German neutral Syndicalism. It assembles all the co-operative sections of the same profession in a territory. The cartel, which corresponds to the French "bourses," musters all the sections of different professions in a locality; but the cartel is far from holding in the militant life of the German proletariat the place which is held—and has been held in propaganda—by the "Bourse du travail" in the action of the French proletariat.

THE CONGO DRIVER ANT.

Chamber's Journal contains an interesting account by Rev. John H. Weeks, of his experiences of the vicious driver ant in tropical Africa.

After recounting a few of the "advantages" of living in a country like the Congo—where the temperature never falls below sixty-seven degrees in the shade, Mr. Weeks goes on to say:—

There are some disadvantages that break the monotony of life; and although disagreeable at the time, they are subjects for conversation and laughter afterwards. It is midnight, and you are enjoying a sound and dreamless beauty-sleep, when you are aroused by the slapping of the cockroaches on the bamboo walls of your bungalow. It is not the first time you have heard these ominous sounds, and experience tells you that the ferocious driver ants have made an attack on your house. They have fastened on some unfortunate cockroaches that are now trying to shake off their enemies by flinging themselves against the walls, or, what is more probable, in blind panic at the attack they are trying to escape, and unheeding where they are going, and not gauging the distance and force of their flight, they are thus banging the walls.

On a small table by my bed I always keep a pair of thick woollen stockings, and, reaching out for these, I draw them up well over my pyjamas, and thus equipped I am ready to meet the emergency. The stockings are too thick for the ants to bite through, and the wool is too rough for them to climb easily—a very maze in which they become bewildered—so they are quickly caught and killed before they reach the thinner material of the pyjamas. I pass out of the bedroom, across the dining-room into the study, which is also our reception and drawing-room, and light the lamp. Returning, I carry out my wife, and then our two small children, and place them on the home-made sofa, and cover them with a rug kept handy for the purpose. They rest, perhaps doze off to sleep again, and I sit and read to pass the time away while the ants are

busy clearing every living thing before them.

THE ONSLAUGHT.

Just stand at the door of the bedroom, and by the light of the lamp left burning on the table watch the scene. The walls are covered with ants; they drop from the roof on to dressing-table and washstand; they swarm over the mosquito-curtain, the wardrobe, and the trunks. The floor is almost brown with them. No living thing can stand against their onslaught. Lizards are being dragged away, beetles and cockroaches are being carried off, the rats and mice scuttling away, and in two hours that room is as free of insects, lizards, beetles, and mice as if it were built only yesterday. These scavenger ants are a blessing in disguise; but we should appreciate their kindly offices more highly if they would visit us at a more seasonable hour. During fifteen years of life among one of the cannibal tribes of the Upper Congo we had many visits from these ants—more than twenty; but we never knew them to come at any other time than between the midnight hour and 2 a.m.

Soon after two o'clock we return to bed, for the ants are now busy in other parts of the house, so they will leave our bedroom alone, since they never sweep through the same room twice in a visit, knowing well from instinct that they have swept it all too clean on the first foray for it to need a second.

CHAOS IN MINIATURE.

In the morning, when we go to lay the table in preparation for breakfast, we find that the main army of ants has disappeared with their loot, but a regiment has been left behind in possession of our larder. The legs of the shelves holding our food are always standing in water; but the driver ants have sacrificed thousands of lives to form bridges; the tins of water are full of ants, and over the dead bodies of their comrades the living ants, laden with food, are passing to their nests, and others are hurrying forward to secure their loads. The meat left from the

previous day is one moving mass of ant life. It seems chaos in miniature; but you can see the heavily-laden ants struggling from beneath the others with their loads of meat. There is no malingering in their efforts to get at the food—not to eat it, but to carry it away to their own larder.

AN INCENTIVE TO SPEED.

In despair, we take up the dish and make a dash for the open, where we deposit it on the ground. We have tucked our shirt-sleeves up well above the elbows and as with the right hand we carry out the dish the ants attempt to rush up the arm, but we sweep them back with the left hand. How fortunate it was that we turned up our sleeves! Otherwise the ants would have run under the cuffs and swarmed over our bodies in an incredibly short space of time, and we should not have been able to strip quickly enough. I reckon that the man who has unwittingly stepped among some driver ants will undress more expeditiously than any other man on earth, for the strong jaws of every ant are an incentive to speed. We place the dish of seething ants on the ground, and making a clucking noise. The fowls hear the call; and, hurrying from all quarters, they set to work on the ants. Some of the ants escape to tell the tale of the huge enemies that attacked them with ruffled feathers and much cackling, but the majority fall an easy prey to the fowls. Everything is carried out from the larder, even the shelves and tins of water—now transformed into overflowing tins of ants—in which the legs stood, and when the cupboard is washed out with carbolic and water, then, and not till then, have we got rid of our troublesome night visitors. Troublesome? Well, not altogether, for we know it will be some time before we shall see another cockroach in the house, and for a week at least we shall not hear the lizards drop from the ceiling with a thud on the table or floor, the beetles (heavy, hard-shell fellows) will not creep out of the thatch to fall with a sharp crack on the boards below, and it will be a week or more before the rats and mice will find sufficient courage to return to their old haunts and renew

their forays on the candle-box and egg-basket.

THE SOLDIERS.

Driver ants are often to be met in their marches about the country in search of food. I have known them to be three days and nights hurrying across our station in one direction, and at exposed points, such as paths, the soldier ants—fierce fellows, more than half an inch long—made living tunnels with their bodies that the workers might journey in safety. Drop anything on the line, and the soldiers instantly scatter in all directions to discover the cause of the assault, and unless you have withdrawn two or three yards from the line of march they will find you, and attack you with such savage determination that will quickly put you to rout. However, discovering nothing, they re-form the living tunnel, and working ants, who in the meantime have not stopped for a moment their ceaseless journey, pass on with their loads.

NSONGONIA.

While itinerating about the country you will meet these ant armies, and the man at the head of your caravan will shout, "*Nsongonia!*" ("Driver ants!"), and make a jump to clear the line of march of such a spiteful army and every member of your caravan, including yourself, will jump on coming to the point where the driver ants are crossing the path. If you are astride a donkey, it will be wise to alight and hurry your animal over the line of driver ants, since if you remain on his back you will soon know that the beast has stepped right among the drivers, for they are not only making him frisky and uncertain in his movements, but they are biting you voraciously under your tunic. There is no cry more heeded on the road than the shout, in the native tongue, of "Driver ants!"

Yet without the driver ant tropical Africa would be more unhealthy than it is, and possibly unfit for human beings. By a wonderful instinct these scavenger ants track the carrion—be it a dead lizard or something of larger growth—and in a short time it will have disappeared, and there will be nothing left to taint the air.

THE GREATEST SOLDIER IN THE WORLD.



THE "WHITE" GENERAL.

Skobelev—the last of the *Beaux Sabreurs*.

Every country in the world considers that it possesses or has possessed the greatest general, but when each gives the same foreign general second place, it is pretty certain that he is really recognised as the greatest of all. That is the position Skobelev—the hero of a hundred fights—held during the last half of the 19th century. Richard Barry writes on “the last of the Beaux Sabreurs” in the *Century*. He died under mysterious circumstances when 39 in Moscow. Four years before that he was in command of the Russian Army looking down upon Constantinople. So that at 35 he was recognised as the first soldier in the Russian Empire.

In Berlin he was spoken of as the second soldier of Europe, Moltke being the first. In Paris he was known as the second soldier of Europe, MacMahon being the first. In London he was frequently referred to in the press as the “second soldier in Europe,” the inference being that Wolseley was the first. Moltke, then a very old man, always spoke of him with fatherly affection, though the two represented utterly different schools of warfare.

He did not come of noble blood; he had no friends at court. His career was at one time blighted by the machinations of flunkies; he was affronted by the Czar before the whole army, and yet he was idolised by 60,000,000 fighting men. “The soldiery not only loved him, but believed him the nobler man for sacrificing them in heaps.” Of him Frank D. Millet—who perished on the “Titanic”—writes:

“Skobelev! How well I remember him! We used to call him ‘The Mad-cap.’ That was when he swam the Danube against orders, dashed into Plevna without reinforcements, and committed other little indiscretions of that sort which only a madman or a genius would attempt. Later I came to recognise him as almost a reincarnation of Napoleon. His ambition was literally about the same as Napoleon’s. He wanted Russia to conquer the world. I stood with him once on the heights above Constantinople—it was in March, 1878, just before the Treaty of San Stefano—when he outlined to me his schemes, which began with the absorption of the Ottoman Empire, then extended to a conquest of India, and concluded with piratical designs on England in Europe. It was unbelievably naïve, and I should have dismissed the talk as the veriest moonshine had I not been a witness during the preceding months to the man’s rise from an inferior position, where he was under a cloud, to a lieutenant-generalship, with which he had become the hero of the war. He was then the practical hand which Russia held on Turkey’s throat. He died only a few years later miserable, wasted, futile. A strange man, a great man; I think the most remarkable man I have ever known.”

When he was only 21 Skobelev went with Kaufmann on his hazardous and brilliant campaign to Khiva. The young officer did some extraordinary feats of daring, with only two companies. Yet with these two companies

he accomplished in a single brilliant manœuvre what Kaufmann and his whole army of ten thousand men were planning to waste weeks or even months in doing.

The column had reached the environs of Khiva, where Kaufmann was proceeding, in an accepted, workmanlike manner, to set about the reduction of the citadel. He was training his cannon on the ramparts and preparing for an assault in form, when suddenly on the fortress wall above the closed gate which Kaufmann was threatening, there stood displayed against the sky-line the tall figure of Colonel Skobeleff. With his handful of Cossacks—about 175—the heroic "madcap" had ridden quietly around to the rear gate of Khiva, had carried it with a quick and desperate assault, had then taken the town by surprise, and was now beckoning to Kaufmann to limber up his batteries and countermand the detachments told off for the assault of the place already won.

Later he became governor of Kho-kand, being then 29, and the youngest major-general in any of the world's armies at that time. He ruled as a despot, but with a kindly hand. He had no personal enemies, but men jealous of his rapid rise poisoned the Czar's ear, and he was recalled to St. Petersburg charged with ruthless cruelty and with having appropriated two million roubles from the State fund. He cleared himself, but the Czar refused to see him. Deprived of his governorship and without any military command, he retired to his father's estate with his career apparently blightedly hopelessly.

When the Russo-Turkish war broke out in 1877 he had his chance. He was too good a fighter to overlook, and although he was not taken into imperial or even official favour, he was allowed to go to the front as chief of staff of his father, who was a general of division. This gave him a sort of a freelance commission, and he made himself a welcome guest at many headquarters, from that of Dragomiroff, the commander-in-chief, down.

At length the army was assembled on the right bank of the Danube, preparing to cross that mighty river, a virtually disorganised array of a quarter of a million men. How different might have been the history of that war had Skobeleff been in command from start to finish!

Dragomiroff was timid. He did not know how to proceed. He had never before crossed a great river with an army. To Skobeleff, at his side, he expressed his uncertainty.

"Cross to-night in boats, and let me lead," said Skobeleff. It was characteristic of him, especially the "let me lead." He invariably wore a white coat in action, "so that my men may make no mistake in knowing where to follow."

However, Dragomiroff accepted the advice, and that night Skobeleff's was the first Russian foot to reach the farther bank. The next morning the army was drawn up on the left bank of the Danube to receive the congratulations of the emperor, who rode down the line. Reaching Dragomiroff, he embraced him, and pinned on his breast the Cross of St. George. On the breast of Yolchine, who had commanded the first division over, he also pinned the Cross of St. George. Then he reached Skobeleff, and the eyes of the army were centred on the scene, for the disfavour of the hero of Khiva was well known.

That must have been a dramatic picture. Alexander was a very emperor in appearance, over six feet in height, of easy mien, flashing eye, courteous manners, but every inch the autocrat.

Skobeleff was no less a figure. Writing about that time, Archibald Forbes described him as "six feet two inches tall, straight as a pine, the head carried high with a gallant debonair fearlessness, square across the shoulders, deep in the chest, slender of waist, clean of flank, the muscular, graceful, supple figure set off to perfection by the white frock-coat and its gold decorations; with his frank, high bearing he looked a genial king."

For a moment Alexander hesitated as the two tall, proud, soldierly men confronted each other. Then the Czar frowned, turned resolutely on his heel, and strode away. It was a deliberate affront before the whole army to the man who had led them across the Danube.

Skobeleff flushed, turned scarlet, then white, but showed no further notice of the incident, and never referred to it.

Ten weeks later he was to enjoy an unparalleled triumph. It was the day

after the taking of Loftcha, the first time he had had a responsible command. His success had been due not only to splendid daring, but to skilful tactics as well, and it had crowned several lesser exploits intervening since the passage of the Danube. It was for this assault that Skobeleff wrote his "Scheme of Attack," which has since become the standard in the war schools of all Continental Europe. That assault probably satisfied the Czar, as it later satisfied Moltke and other grave critics, that Skobeleff was not only a dashing fighting man, but one of the chief thinking generals of modern times.

Certain it is that the next night, in the imperial marquee, ten weeks after the flagrant public affront on the banks of the Danube, Alexander stood up and bade his guests to join him in the toast to "Skobeleff, the hero of Loftcha!"

Beginning with Loftcha, he came into his own. He was promoted to be lieutenant-general, and was given independent command of a division, the sixteenth, which, under him, became famous.

In less than a week he was at Plevna, and had hurled himself into the Krishine Redoubt, one of the inner defences, but at the loss of over half his men. At the crucial moment no reinforcements were sent him, and the last three hundred of his immediate following expired fighting on the scarp. That he escaped with his own life is one of the many extraordinary episodes which gave birth to the general belief in the army that he bore a charmed life, that no bullet could harm him.

After Plevna fell, Skobeleff was detached to "assist" in taking the Shipka Pass, so that the army could cross the Balkans and descend on Constantinople.

While the other generals, Radetzky and Mirski, his equals in rank, and superiors by right of seniority, were groping for the way, manoeuvring, and losing their battles, Sko-

beleff forced a lower part of the pass through ten feet of snow, fell on the Turks from the rear, and before any one could guess what had become of him, had accomplished the surrender of an entire Turkish army of 36,000 men. Is it to be wondered at that he is the war-god of the Russians?

He was now off in the front of the straggling Russian army, and he hurried down the valley of the Tundja with his face set straight for Adrianople. By forced marches —once he went fifty miles in forty hours—he reached Adrianople before the Turks there knew of the loss of the Shipka Pass, captured the town, left a Russian governor, and pushed on at the top of his speed to the Bosphorus. He was in front of Constantinople, all ready to assault the city, and beyond doubt would have taken it within a few days, when the armistice was signed on January 31, 1878.

That armistice and the Treaty of San Stefano, which followed, broke Skobeleff's heart, for he was compelled to watch the wonderful city by the Golden Horn slip from his grasp, and thus again faded into nothing Russia's dream of an open port.

He protested again and again against the work of the diplomats; "Those old women," he called them. Once he proposed to disobey the orders of his emperor and take Constantinople. He would be willing then, he said, to give himself up to a court-martial and be shot, if only Russia would take Constantinople and keep it. It was not to be.

Writing of his sudden death in Moscow, Archibald Forbes says:—

The true account of his woeful and awfully sudden death has never been written, nor can it be written. He did not commit suicide, or, at all events, with intent; he was not assassinated; he did not die of heart disease. He sacrificed his life to a paroxysm of what was perhaps his chief weakness—sensuality.

It is believed that a gipsy dancer, with whom he spent his last night in a dance hall in the slums of Moscow, put poison in his drink at the instigation of the secret police.

LIFE IN INDIA 300 B.C.

About 300 years before our era there lived in Magadha, an Indian kingdom famous on account of its relation to the spread of Buddhism, a sage and noble Brahmin named Kautilya or Chanakya, who was largely instrumental in trans-

ferring the throne of that country from the old royal family to a young adventurer, Chandragupta. After the latter's triumphant ascension Chanakya became prime minister, and while occupying that exalted office he wrote an *arthashastra*

or text-book in statesmanship. While famous all over India and frequently quoted by later writers on related topics, this work was lost to the world for many centuries. Only a few years ago it was recovered in a hand-written manuscript and published at Mysore by R. Shama Shastri. The authenticity of the work has since then been firmly established by the labours of Prof. H. Jacobi, of Bonn.

Chanakya was an Indian Machiavelli, as unscrupulous as he was able, and his doctrine seems to have been that anything is permissible to a monarch when it is a question of protecting his country or his own power. At the same time this Brahmin was a very astute observer, attentive to the smallest details and wise enough to take nothing for granted in describing the life surrounding him. Hence his work has become a wonderful source for the study of Indian life at that distant period. A series of vivid pictures drawn from the fifteen books of Chanakya's work appear in a recent number of *Nordisk Tidskrift* (Stockholm).

The prime minister of Magadha gives, for instance, the salaries paid to almost every class of men serving his royal master, including even the members of the royal house. The salaries are given in *panas*, a small copper coin with a value very closely equalling that of a shilling. From the list may be quoted the following items, not only to show what was the income of public employees in those days, but also to indicate the relative value placed on different kinds of services.

The highest salary quoted is £2400 a year, and this was given to the Queen Mother, the Queen Favourite, the Crown Prince, the commanding general, the officiating high priest, the King's teacher, the prime minister, and the chancellor of the kingdom. Next on the list came the head doorkeeper, the chief eunuch, the chief of the tax collectors, and the first chamberlain, each one of these having £1250 a year. A prince of the royal house, an ordinary general, the governors of cities and provinces, justices of the higher courts, ministers without port-

folios, and inspectors of factories had an annual income of £600.

Then come, all salaries being annual, government commissioners and heads of corporations, £500; a colonel of infantry or cavalry, and inspectors of forests belonging to the royal domain, £200; the King's coachman, the surgeon-general, the trainer of the King's horses, and the head of the royal zoological gardens, £100; the court soothsayer, the astrologer, the King's reader, the storyteller, the court poet, the assistants to the prime minister, and the heads of the various bureaux in the department of finance, £50; the court jester, the magician, a mining engineer, the lower members of the royal household, teachers and scientists, from £25 to £50; soldiers of proved value, tax assessors, government clerks, and buglers, £25. And so on, down to the slave drivers and manual labourers, who got about £3 a year.

Valuable light is also thrown on the forms and the extent of taxation. The idea seemed to be that only land and water furnished for the tilling of soil were directly taxable. These taxes were so high and so numerous that they practically represented one-half of the income drawn by the owner of the land from all agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Apparently the underlying idea was that all land really belonged to the crown, being only granted on lease to the nominal owners.

While the city inhabitants, the manufacturers and traders, escaped direct taxes, they were carefully and successfully bled in other ways—chiefly by means of customs duties, fines, and charges for passports and transportation. The carrying of goods or passengers by water constituted practically a government monopoly, and furnished a very large income to the crown. Everybody and everything were carefully registered. The methods of modern Germany were not more carefully devised and applied than those of ancient Magadha. One of the principal reasons for this system was to prevent anybody from travelling without passport—and to get a passport was to pay taxes with

a vengeance. To be caught away from home without a passport was punishable with a fine of from £50 to £150—which meant a fortune in those days.

A usage seeming very peculiar to modern Occidentals was that a price had to be fixed in advance for all goods offered for sale, whether privately or at public auction, and if more was paid the extra money went to the crown. Land could only be mortgaged or sold to persons willing and able to till it. Houses, fields, gardens, dams, and other property could be taken away from their owners if neglected or misused for a period of five years. No theatres or other amusement places were permitted to exist in country villages, lest the rural population be diverted from its needful toil.

The customs duties, which were collected at the place of sale, not at the boundary line, amounted to from 4 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the value of the goods. This seems very reasonable in these days, but to such duties should be added what the government exacted for the use of weights and measures, these being also a crown monopoly. Fines

were imposed and collected in the cities with a frequency that would be intolerable to Australians, but nevertheless not without reasonable method, so that they constituted genuine safeguards for the health and welfare of the communities affected.

All alcoholic drinks were heavily taxed, and the sale of them strictly controlled. They must be served in rooms pleasantly appointed, well aired, and decorated with flowers. To sell so many drinks to a person that he became intoxicated was punishable, and if, nevertheless, a customer went too far, the host was responsible for his property as well as personal safety. Both disorderly houses and gambling houses were controlled by the crown, which took a percentage of their incomes. The temples were free from taxes of any kind, but in a crisis the King had the right to take whatever wealth they contained. And finally must be added that, in case of war or any other emergency, the King might demand "alms" from anybody having them to give, in a way practically amounting to the confiscation of property.

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY W. T. STEAD.

Francis Gribble revives our interest in the Encyclopædists in his article on Denis Diderot, in the *Nineteenth Century*. The writer suggests that to do justice to Diderot "we must compare him not with men of letters but with journalists," and proceeds to do so.

There are (as Sir George Newnes once justly pointed out) two kinds of journalism: the kind which disseminates ideas and directs the progress of the world; the kind which, confining itself to the inane and trivial interests of the average tom-fool," "scoops in the shekels." Sir George himself made his fortune out of journalism of the latter kind; and Diderot would have regarded him as beneath contempt—a negligible and uninteresting tradesman. Newnes's school-fellow, W. T. Stead, was a publicist of the former sort; and in him Diderot would have found a congenial spirit. He might not have agreed

with him about many things; but he would have enjoyed disputing with him; and he would—above all—have admired his methods, and his conception of the functions of the editorial office. Diderot, indeed, might be described—*mutatis mutandis* and *exceptis excipiendis*—as the W. T. Stead of the great eighteenth-century assault upon the political and ecclesiastical powers of darkness. The *Encyclopædia* was his *Pall Mall Gazette*.

The conditions of the campaign, of course, were widely different. The existence of the *Pall Mall Gazette* did not depend upon a royal "privilege" which could be withdrawn; its editor ran no risk of being suddenly silenced by a *lettre de cachet*. The path from Northumberland Street to Holloway was a narrow one, though he contrived to find it; and it was not by his habit of speaking his mind that his personal liberty

was imperilled. He could with absolute impunity expose the maladministration of the Navy, denounce the aristocracy of the Modern Babylon for exacting a "maiden tribute," and hold the Bishops up to contempt as "dumb dogs all," because they neglected to preach sermons in support of his opinions. That battle had been fought and won long before Stead began crusading; whereas Diderot found the enemy in possession of the strongholds, and had to sap and mine, and intrigue with the traitors in the camp. In that respect the editor of

Encyclopædia differed from the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; but he resembled him in using the instrument which came into his hands for other purposes than those for which it was designed.

Mr. Gribble gives a very readable account of Diderot's troubles with his publisher, and also of his relationships with D'Alembert, Voltaire, and Rousseau; the co-workers are aptly described as "the four major prophets who prepared the way for the French Revolution."

THE "YOUNG LOCHINVAR" OF VARIETY.

Extraordinary tales are told with bated breath of the huge sums Harry Lauder receives from music hall managers at home. He is probably the most highly-paid variety artiste at the present moment. Being a Scotchman, and a "pawky" one at that, he must have a tidy little fortune put away. His fame has gone out all over the British Empire, and Australians who have never been home are eagerly looking forward to his visit to the antipodes this year. The following account of a visit paid him by M.M.B., published in the *Daily News*, shows the sort of man he is, both on and off the stage.

It is a "sicht for sair e'en" to see the vast Palace audience, under the direction of Mr. Harry Lauder, joining loudly in the lilting chorus of "Just a wee deoch-an-doris," total abstainers singing more lustily than any, for as Mr. Lauder was careful to explain, "deoch" (the Gaelic for drink) may mean milk, water, tea, coffee, or cocoa, as well as the national beverage of North Britain. Even the stalls (and, mark you, the Palace stalls are as sedate as any in London—little boys often take their grandmothers there) swelled the chorus with an enthusiasm that made the gallery jealous for its vocal prestige. Mr. Lauder was difficult to please. "That will never dae," was his comment on the first attempt, "the ladies are singin' through their teeth. A' see them. Let me have it all over again."

AN ARRESTING FIGURE.

Clad in his Macleod tartan kilt of yellow and black, with stockings to match, his plaid fastened on the shoulder of his black velvet coat by a big cairngorm brooch, and with his Glengarry bonnet with the red "toorie" at the top set jauntily on the side of his head, Mr. Lauder is a gay and arresting figure. His voice is extraordinarily mellow and clear, and he sings, as the birds sing, straight from the heart. Moreover—what is exceedingly rare in a comedian—Mr. Lauder is as romantic as a Young Lochinvar. In this combination of humour and romance may be found one of the secrets of the spell he throws over his hearers. His "Roamin' in the gloamin'" or "Loe'in o' a lassie" has a charm and simplicity far removed from the ordinary smirking music-hall sentimentality.

THE "VERY SAFTEST."

The audience sat hypnotised by Mr. Lauder's marvellous impersonation of the "Saftest of the Family," which is really a triumph of genius. Every movement, every fleeting expression, is absolutely true to life—the inconsequent flitting of the vacant mind from one topic to another as well as the surprising undercurrent of wide-awake cunning that characterises the "daftie" were all there. When the artful "safty" took the audience into his confidence as to



HARRY LAUDER DANCING TO THE PIPES.

[Topical.]

how he was going to test Wee Willie Tamson's digestive apparatus with the sweets that were said to be poisoned, the audience rocked, and he looked at them with an expression of mingled cunning and stupidity. "Wee Willie Tamson is going to eat his the nicht," he said, "and if Wee Willie Tamson is no deid the morn a'm goin' tae eat mine."

Mr. Lauder did not sing "I loe a lassie," though the audience begged for it. "I loe a lassie," called out a man who would not take "No" for an answer. "De ye?" replied Mr. Lauder as he disappeared behind the curtain, "then ye ought to keep it to yersel; ye ought to be ashamed, confessing it before all these folk."

In private life Mr. Lauder is pale, strong-featured, with keen blue eyes full of "pawky" humour and great mobility of expression. When he laughs he laughs not only with his lips and his eyes, but with his whole face—his nose, brow, chin, and cheeks all join in his brilliant smile.

WHERE TO GET IDEAS.

"I owe my success chiefly," said Mr. Lauder, in reply to a question, "to observation, imagination and concentration. All my life I have cultivated these three faculties. I am always watching for new ideas wherever I go, and I get most of them when travelling and at railway stations. When I am on the stage I do not merely act a part, I put myself inside it by my imagination, and I am 'the saftest of the family,' or whatever it may be, for the time being. It's the same when I am singing 'The Bonny, Bonny Banks of Loch Lomond.' I'm there at that lovely spot, with the moon shining out over the water, and I bring my audience there with me. Och! I ken Loch Lomond fine," said Mr. Lauder, dropping into broad Scotch, as he invariably does when he becomes enthusiastic. "I've seen it hundreds of times. My home in Scotland is quite near Loch Lomond. It's a bonny, bonny place."



[Topical.]

A NOVEL GOLF MATCH AT WEMBLEY.
Harry Lauder driving from a hillock.

HIS MOTHER AND BURNS.

"Another thing that has helped me to overcome difficulties is the way I was brought up. I owe almost everything to my mother. And yet, do ye ken, when I was a wee laddie I hardly remember my mother ever kissing me. But we loved her none the less for that, nor she us. She showed her affection for us in other ways than coddling. It's the Scotch nature not to be demonstrative. They feel deeply, and are not able to show it. Sometimes I think it's a pity, for Scotch children need outward affection as much as others, and often pine for it secretly in their little hearts."

"What author has influenced you most, Mr. Lauder?"

"Robert Burns. His books have been to me like a bright light shining in the darkness, guiding me on. What I owe to him I cannot put into words. Many a tear have I shed over the tragedy of his life, but if he had not suffered so deeply he could not have understood so wonderfully the sorrows and weaknesses of the human heart. He was a great man."

It is interesting to know that Mr. Lauder thinks the modern woman has a keener sense of humour than the modern man.

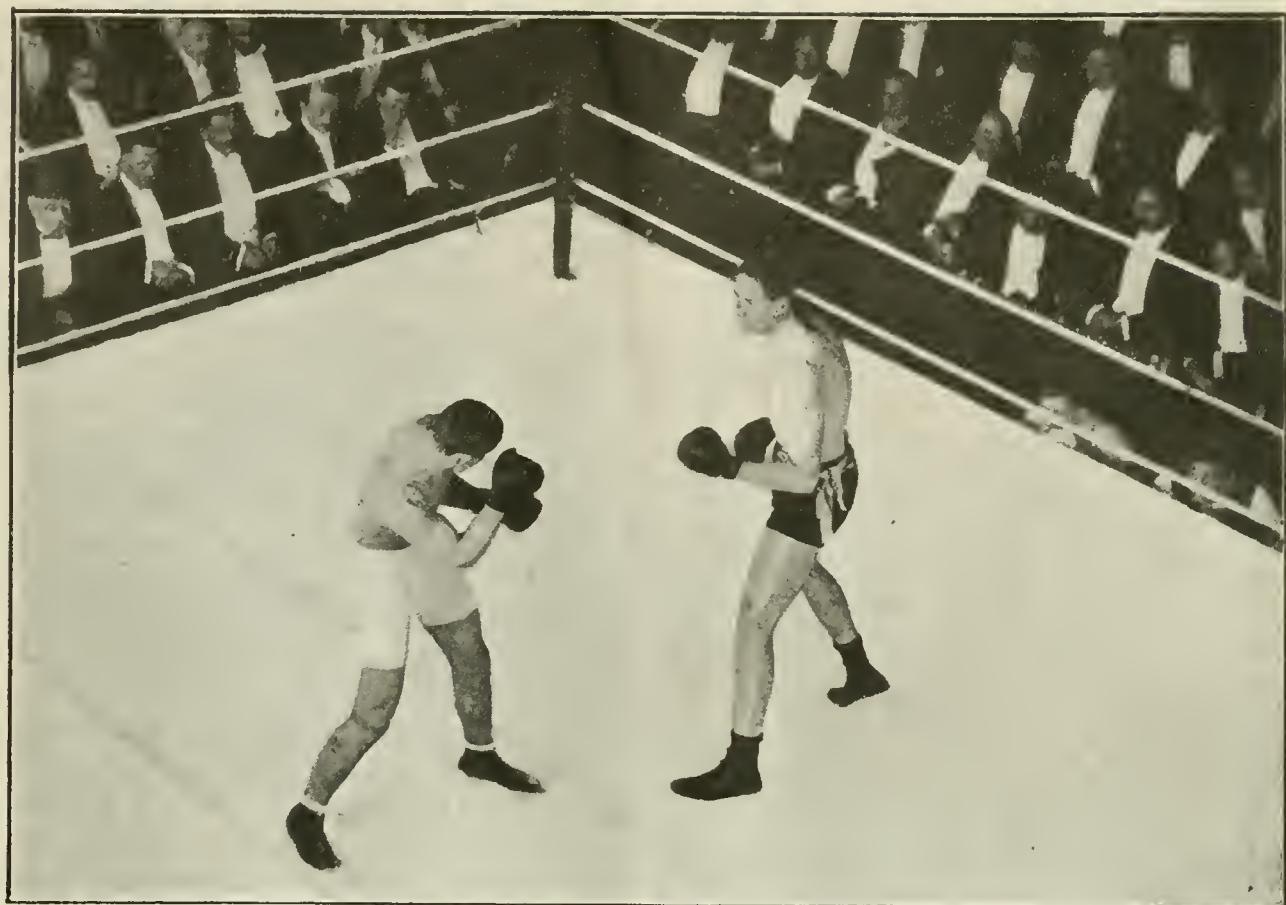
THE WOMAN'S SENSE OF HUMOUR.

"So far as my own songs are concerned, the women seem to me to be the first to appreciate and see the point of a joke. I think woman's sense of humour has developed a lot during the past few years. There are some men who say they do not see much in me till they have seen me two or three times. It is extraordinary how the audiences have changed since I came to London first. Then there were no women at all in music-hall audiences. Now there are as many women as men. The fact is the music-hall of the past where men came to drink and smoke has been superseded by the theatre of varieties. I don't like the use of the term 'music-hall' for a place like the Palace.

HOW "I LO'E A LASSIE" WAS WRITTEN.

"Letters? I get about fifty a day. Yes, a great number from ladies, too. That reminds me that it was a letter from my wife that gave me the idea for my song, 'I lo'e a lassie.' I was at Aberdeen at the time, and somebody handed me a letter from my wife saying, 'A letter from a lady. I suppose you like the lassies?' and I replied, 'Yes, I like them a', but I only lo'e one.' Almost at once the tune of 'I lo'e a lassie' came into my head, so my wife may be said to have inspired it."

The lilt of Mr. Lauder's tunes are extraordinarily haunting. Celt and Sassenach both feel their fascination. When he was playing at Lewisham recently as soon as his turn was finished a woman in the audience hurried out. "The programme is not nearly finished yet," said the attendant, "there are some fine turns coming on." "Och, I dinna want to hear ony mair," she said. "I want to get hame with Harry Lauder's songs in my heid to keep them there as long as I can."

*Photo.]*

CARPENTIER PREPARING TO DELIVER THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW.
Note damage to Wells' nose.

[Topical.

A BROKEN IDOL.

BY ALFRED G. GARDINER.

Outside, in the wide spaces around Covent Garden, where the air is thick with drizzle and the smell of infinite oranges, the crowd is gathered silent, expectant, hopeless. There is no admission for them, there where the lights stream out so brightly and where the motors come up in ceaseless procession with elderly gentlemen in evening dress and opera hats and large cigars.

Inside, the building hums with excited conversation in French and English. Through it all runs the one theme of the coming fight. No, not "fight." They do not call it that. The amiable gentleman who sits beside me in the great hall where the crowds rise tier above tier to the ceiling, catches himself tripping over the fatal word. He is engaged in the "profession" in a Northern town, and

is concerned for the proprieties, and when he lets slip the word "fight" he snatches it back again as though he has committed the unpardonable sin—"I mean boxing contest," he says with an air of asking my forgiveness.

"THE GLORY OF ENGLAND."

As we sit awaiting the event he opens out to me all the mysteries of this world of which I know nothing, for I have come to my first boxing exhibition with an open mind and a widespread ignorance, not to criticise a fight but to see what it means and to understand the psychology of the crowd. My neighbour's mind is full of one oppressive thought—the triumphant advent of France into the boxing ring. Only ten years ago, and they were a joke—could

do nothing but kick. And now . . . and he reels off name after name of wonderful young Frenchmen who have put wonderful young Englishmen to sleep. And as he talks I seem to hear a break in his voice as of one who laments over the Fatherland. And I realise that to thousands of gentlemen in evening dress around me the glory of England is bound up with the fate of Bombardier Wells. It is a strange world.

A SENSITIVE GATHERING.

The spirit of the gathering is singularly decorous and unexpectedly sensitive. That is the first impression I have. It comes in one of the preliminary episodes. A young Englishman Braddock is matched against a Frenchman Verger. The former slowly wears down his opponent, and finally, in the fifth round, knocks him down. Verger struggles to his feet as the referee counts "nine." He is down again, but rises limp and pitifully, only to meet the same fate. "Stop it," "stop it," comes the cry from all round. "This is not sport." And the referee bows to the protest, and the match is over.

A CHORUS OF PROTEST.

There is another note of the same sort when the chief event of the night approaches. Carpentier is the first to leap the ropes—a young fellow of pleasing address, with the face of an artist rather than that of the pugilist. He throws his smiles here and there among the spectators as he catches the eye of friends. His air is composed and confident, without any suggestion of bravado. "Doesn't look much like a man who was in a mine two years ago," says my neighbour. He is soon followed by Wells. He smiles uneasily, and betrays to the practised eye of my neighbour the signs of nervousness. And he makes a mistake that is resented by the gathering. The battle was to begin at ten, and at the stroke of the hour the young Frenchman, having been welcomed by Lord Lonsdale, stands in his corner waiting for his opponent. But there is unaccountable delay in Wells' preparations. Five minutes pass, and still he sits in his corner surrounded by his helpers. Ten minutes, and he is still bandaging his

hands, and Carpentier stands in his corner eyeing him coolly and philosophically. The crowd can stand it no longer. This is an offence against "good form," and from every quarter there comes a chorus of indignant protest.

IN THE HANDS OF A FURY.

Wells rises. The signal is given and the two men advance from their corners. The Englishman towers over his rival, but there is a certain unsteadiness in his gait compared with the supple self-possession of the other. They shake hands, step back to get into position, then launch themselves at each other. There is hardly a moment of doubt. Carpentier has struck Wells a frightful blow over the heart, and as they unclose and step back the Englishman's chest is seen to be livid. They close again. There is a moment of suspense, but not of doubt, for Wells seems helpless in the hands of this fury, and before one can well say that the contest has begun the Englishman falls like a tower, full length on his back, his face crimson.

"One," "two," "three." He rolls painfully to his side. "Four," "five." But why count? It is all over, and the place rings with shouts of Gallic triumph, and Carpentier, cool and smiling, is hoisted on the shoulders of his seconds, and there sits receiving the homage of the multitude.

A BROKEN IDOL.

And in the corner is his handiwork. He had risen half a minute before a fine spectacle of a vigorous Englishman. And now he sits like a wreck, his head rolling helpless from side to side, his seconds fanning him, massaging him, pouring water over him. And when at length he staggers to his feet and endeavours to address the crowd he finds how little pity the world has for the defeated. He is a broken idol, and they have no more use for him, and do not want any explanations. I cannot hear what he says amidst the hubbub, but as he turns heavily and gets over the ropes I see the mark of a frightful blow upon his face. And so he vanishes.

And out in the street the great crowd still stands in the drizzling rain, watch-



Le Rire.

OUR CARPENTIER.

Who picks up 100,000 francs in a minute.

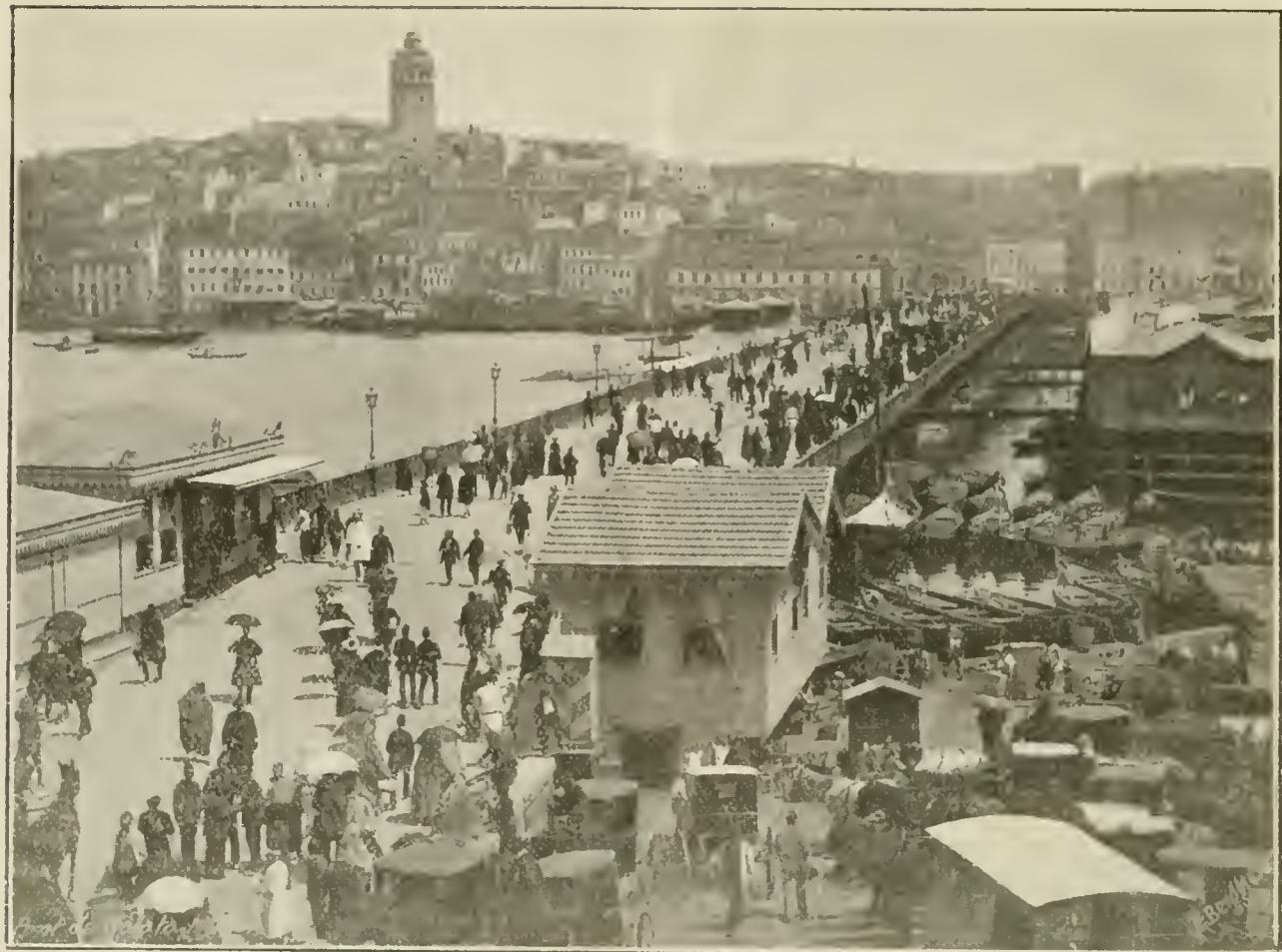
ing the light that streams from the windows, and asking eagerly for news from within. There the blow, so swift and staggering, has fallen like a thunderbolt. "Ichabod" is written on every face, and is the depressing theme of every tongue. But perhaps the glory of England is to

be found elsewhere than at the National Sporting Club, and a safer keeping than that of Bombardier Wells.

THE KNOCK-OUT.

I have spoken of the promptitude with which the spectators resented the extremes of brutality. That is a point which fairness compels one to record. But the "knock-out" exhibition cannot be other than brutal, and the spectacle of Wells as he lay a helpless log on the floor, or reeled to his corner, was a spectacle that can only leave a sense of disgust. Boxing as a science is a fine recreation; but as a science it is judged not by the knock-out, but by points, just as the kindred science of fencing is. Wells would have been beaten just as certainly last night without the knock-out as he was with it; but if the contest had been decided on points there would have been no crowd outside in the drizzling rain and far fewer elderly gentlemen in evening dress within. The conclusion seems irresistible. The boxing contest, in spite of the delicate verbal propriety of my neighbour, is a prize fight as incontrovertibly as that between Tom Sayers and the Benicia Boy. It is a pity that we allow these things to wear gentlemanly aliases.





THE GALATA BRIDGE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

Across the Bosphorus lies Scutari, where Florence Nightingale laboured. Close by is the cemetery, where lie 8000 British soldiers who died in hospital.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE LADY WITH THE LAMP.

The Life of Florence Nightingale. By Sir Edward Cook. (Macmillan. 2 vols. 30/- net.)

It is impossible to read this noble Life by Sir Edward Cook without realising how much he must have been attracted by the marked personality of the "Lady-in-Chief," and how at one he must have felt with her as paper after paper revealed Florence Nightingale more fully to him. Hence, the extraordinary sympathy with which he pictures this marvellous woman, whether as the charming young housekeeper, the animated companion in an unusually large family circle, or the intensely religious soul who as a child was desirous of doing some definite work for God, and as a woman records that it was on May 7th, 1852, that she was conscious of "a call from God to be a Saviour."

Sir Edward says her conviction of sin was intense, her hunger for righteousness one great craving, and to do all for the love of God her great ideal.

VOCATION.

It is not possible to give here many details of the wonderful story unveiled before us. Sir Edward Cook shows us that the popular idea which makes Florence Nightingale's chief work that which she did during the Crimean War conveys an impression quite remote from the truth. In one sense it was her chief work, because it was that which constituted her a pioneer woman worker. For this craving soul was shut in by birth, circumstances, and the idea of her time that a young lady was a precious being to be sedulously guarded from contact with the world, with but one

goal to be worked for—a suitable marriage. The mother of the early Victorian age considered it her highest disgrace that her daughter should remain unmarried. Living in physical comfort, the daughter of a rich man, Florence Nightingale could not rest satisfied. Her great idea was that only in a life of nursing or other service to the afflicted could her being find its end and scope. At that time most of the women actually engaged in nursing were unfitted by character for companionship. For them to be drunken was such a matter of course that the only question seemed to be how to keep them sober enough to give the medicines properly! Small wonder was it that for a refined gentlewoman to join such a profession was for her people beyond everything unthinkable.

For many years she sought, and sought in vain, for permission to go through a course of training, and she was over thirty before she was permitted to stay for three months at the Institute at Kaiserswerth. Indeed, it was not until her mental unrest had seriously affected her health that she got this permission. One sees clearly that in such a home as hers she was not a "comfortable woman."

IDEAS AS TO MARRIAGE.

Miss Nightingale in those early days twice refused marriage—once because the proposal was from a cousin; the next, and possibly the only time she considered such a matter seriously, was because the lover, though intellectually and passionately loving her, was not in spiritual sympathy, for her ideal of marriage was that "the highest, the only true love is when two persons—a man and a woman—who have an attraction for one another, unite together in some true purpose for mankind and God." She suffered much in rejecting this friend, and there were moments when she was half inclined to repent of her choice of a single life.

Meanwhile Miss Nightingale felt that everything she said or did was a subject of vexation to her sister, a disappointment to her mother, a worry to her

father; yet all this suffering was really the preparation for her marvellous work. This began with the institution of a nursing home, was continued when the terrible scenes in the Crimea—of which this book gives a picture which must be painfully indelible to every patriotic and feeling heart—and further carried out when, having returned to London broken in health and depressed in soul, she was aroused to action again when the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny brought to her notice the fact that death from insanitation amongst our Indian troops was as frequent and as terrible in peace as had been the case during the Crimean War.

ARMY HYGIENE.

Thenceforward she set herself to work with all her organising power, intense concentration and determination, and with all the tact that her fight for "her children" in the Crimea had taught her to obtain for soldiers that care which up to then had been unexercised.

Notwithstanding sleepy administrators, torpid Cabinet Ministers, the medical profession in downright opposition, she worked on until not only was a commission sent out to India, but the recommendations of that commission were carried out.

Not one page, not one line, of these volumes could be spared. It is necessary for us, who are nearing the hill-top of sanitation amongst the well-to-do, to look back to those earlier days of incredible neglect. And not only in the army. Do we realise that in the work-houses the sick were nursed (?) by other paupers, or that trained nurses were not invented?

Space is wanting to tell of the "Lady of the Lamp," as Sir Edward presents her, scrubbing brush in hand; or of the respected counsellor of Kings and Queens, Generals, and Cabinet Ministers. Florence Nightingale's name will live for ever but those who read Sir Edward Cook's biography will have a greater admiration, a more stupendous respect, than even her own contemporaries could have had, for her works are "beyond telling."

COLONEL ROOSEVELT ON HIMSELF.



Theodore Roosevelt. (Macmillan. 10/6)

Mr. Roosevelt's autobiography will disappoint none of the expectations with which it has been awaited. Judged by its author's own canons—"the one test to which I demand that they all (i.e., books meant to be read, as opposed to the professional man's stock-in-trade) submit is that of being interesting"—his volume must be accounted an unqualified success.

Whatever defects may be charged to the autobiography, that of dullness is assuredly not among them. The vigorous personality of the author of "The Strenuous Life" has left its impress on every page, with the result that for sheer sustained interest the book can have few rivals, if any, among the publications of the year.

Naturally the self-drawn portrait is far from complete. "There are chapters of my autobiography that cannot now

be written," says Mr. Roosevelt in the first sentence of his foreword, and without laying down any arbitrary rule of speech and silence, he observes restraints which are in most cases obvious and well-founded. The stream is shut off at the close of the second Presidency in 1908, leaving curiosity still unsatisfied as to the author's private reflections on such incidents as the campaign of 1912, or the Guildhall speech of 1910. A stranger omission is the absence of a single reference to the *Outlook*, while Mr. Roosevelt's own marriage is only mentioned in connection with the fact that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was his best man.

What is really contained in the volume now published is not the autobiography of Mr. Roosevelt, but the biography of several Mr. Roosevelts by one of them. Hence the variety that gives to the book its extraordinary interest. The cow-puncher of the West, the hunter of lion and rhinoceros in Africa or grizzlies in the Rockies, the colonel of Rough Riders in Cuba, the naturalist country gentleman in the rural home at Sagamore Hill, are so many half-distinct, half-kindred personalities, each of them capable of furnishing experiences to fill most adequately an ordinary biography, without need to draw for a page on the life-history of trust-breaker, State Governor, or President. It is characteristic of the author that between the chapters headed respectively "The New York Governorship" and "The Presidency" should be interposed a simple and altogether delightful account of family life at Sagamore, slipping away into a digression on a famous tramp of twenty-four crowded hours in the New Forest with Sir Edward Grey, "a keen lover of outdoor life in all its phases, and a delightful companion, who knows the songs and ways of English birds as few do know them."

All through this chapter it is the true nature-lover who is writing. Notes on birds and flowers, familiar friends in the northern home on Long Island, or the southern in Virginia, alternate with

memories of visits to Yellowstone Park or the Yosomite, and then the pen runs off into a reminiscent catalogue—perhaps with a just discernible touch of egotism—of the rooms at Sagamore, their walls crowded with mementoes from a dozen lands,

ranging from a brazen Buddha sent me by the Dalai Lama, and a wonderful psalter from the Emperor Menelik, to a priceless ancient Samurai sword, coming from Japan in memory of the peace of Portsmouth, and a beautifully inlaid miniature suit of Japanese armour, given me by a favourite hero of mine, Admiral Togo, when he visited Sagamore Hill.

ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

To this human side of Theodore Roosevelt belong the constant references to the sanctity of family life and its supreme importance as the foundation on which national prosperity must rest.

There is need (runs a sentence in the Foreword) to develop all the virtues that have the State for their sphere of action; but these virtues are as dust in a windy street unless back of them lie the strong and tender virtues of a family life, based on the love of the one man for the one woman, and on the joyous and fearless acceptance of their common obligation to the children that are theirs.

To such passages as this the ex-President's convictions on the relations of the sexes are a natural corollary.

The relationship of man and woman (he writes) is the fundamental relationship that stands at the base of the whole social structure. Much can be done by law towards putting women on a footing of complete and entire equal rights with man—including the right to vote, the right to hold and use property, and the right to enter any profession she desires on the same terms as the man.

On his attitude towards woman suffrage he is elsewhere more explicit.

Personally, I feel it is exactly as much a "right" of women as of men to vote. . . . I always favoured woman's suffrage, but only tepidly, until my association with women like Jane Addams and Frances Kallor, who desired it as one means of enabling them to render better and more efficient service, changed me into a zealous instead of a lukewarm adherent of the cause.

FIGHTING CORRUPTION.

The ex-President's memories of his official career fall, roughly, under three or four heads—the fight against the

trusts and corruption in public life, the championing of labour against capital, the movement for the conservation of national resources, and the policy pursued and advocated in international relations.

On the rise or fall of the power of Tammany, Mr. Roosevelt gives the doubtful verdict :

I am inclined to think that in public life we are, on the whole, a little better, and not a little worse, than we were thirty years ago, when I was serving in the New York Legislature.

The conditions prevailing at that period he states with some definiteness :

Three years' experience convinced me, in the first place, that there were a great many thoroughly corrupt men in the Legislature, perhaps a third of the whole number; and, in the next place, that the honest men outnumbered the corrupt men, and that if it were ever possible to get an issue of right and wrong put vividly before them, in a way that would arrest their attention, and that would arrest the attention of their constituents, we could count on the triumph of the right.

What the combined influence of the working of the corporations and the party machine meant in practical politics is demonstrated by numberless anecdotes, illustrating a shamelessness in corruption that often comes very close to the humorous. The blackmail levied by the police force in New York City provides a good enough example of the influence a reformer had to face :

The police who had bought appointment or promotion, and the politicians back of them, extended the blackmailing to include about everything, from the push-cart peddler, and the big or small merchant, who wished to use the side-walk illegally for his goods, up to the keepers of the brothel, the gambling house, and the policy-shop. The total blackmail ran into millions of dollars. New York is a wide-open town. The big bosses rolled in wealth, and the corrupt policemen who ran the force lost all sense of decency and justice.

CHAIRLEGS IN POLITICAL LIFE.

Needless to say, some cleaning-up went on when Mr. Roosevelt was Police Commissioner. The institution of an entrance examination did a good deal, and the careful selection of honest and efficient men for the chief administrative posts did more, but the problem was protean and had to be tackled in its different guises with appropriate weapons.

One reversion to primitive methods is tersely described by Mr. Roosevelt in a reference to his chairmanship of a committee of the New York Legislature with a railway corporation bill before it :

There was a broken chair in the room, and I got a leg of it loose, and put it down beside me, where it was not visible, but where I might get at it in a hurry if necessary. . . . The expected riot did not come off; partly, I think, because the opportune production of the chair-leg had a sedative effect, and partly owing to wise counsels from one or two of my opponents.

In fighting the bosses on a far larger battlefield the President found his chair-leg in the silent voter, in whose fundamental honesty he more than once expresses unqualified belief.

I made up my mind (he writes) that the only way I could beat the bosses whenever the need to do so arose, was not by attempting to manipulate the machinery, and not by trusting merely to the professional reformers, but by making my appeal as directly and emphatically as I knew how to the mass of voters themselves, to the people, to the men who, if waked up, would be able to impose their will on their representatives.

The chapter on Tammany and the bosses contains a suggestive comparison between American and English methods :

In America we are peculiarly sensitive about big money contributions for which the donors expect any reward. In England, where in some ways the standard is higher than here, such contributions are accepted as a matter of course, nay, as one of the methods by which wealthy men obtain peerages. It would be well-nigh an impossibility for a man to secure a seat in the United States Senate by mere campaign contributions in the way that seats have often been secured without any scandal being caused thereby.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Mr. Roosevelt is at pains to state his attitude on industrial and labour questions with the utmost clearness. He is, of course, a whole-hearted believer in the trade union movement.

A democracy, he maintains, can be such in fact only if there is some rough approximation to similarity in stature among the men composing it. . . . In a rich and complex industrial society it becomes necessary for ordinary individuals to combine, first in order to act in their collective capacity through that biggest of all combinations called the

Government; and, second, to act, also in their own self-defence, through private combinations, such as farmers' associations and trade unions.

The question was raised in the most acute form owing to the obduracy of the coal operators in their negotiations with the men in the strike of 1902. Mr. Roosevelt describes in detail the drastic plan of campaign which he was resolved to carry out rather than allow the coal supply to be suspended. Pennsylvania was the centre of the battle, and the President arranged privately that at a given signal the Governor of that State should appeal for the intervention of the Federal Government :

Then I would put in the army, under the command of some first-rate general. I would instruct this general to keep absolute order, taking any steps whatever that were necessary to prevent interference by the strikers, or their sympathisers, with men who wanted to work. I would also instruct him to dispossess the operators, and run the mines as a receiver, until such time as the (Arbitration) Commission might make its report, and until I, as President, might issue orders in view of this report.

Eventually the issue was decided by arbitration, but not till the President had instructed his general and carried his plan so far towards execution as to make it clear that, though not more than half-a-dozen men were in the secret, it would have been carried out in every detail.

PRESIDENCY AND PANAMA.

Among numberless passages that clamour for quotation two at least must be mentioned. One is Mr. Roosevelt's reference to his very specific declaration in 1904 : "The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination." After the events of last year Mr. Roosevelt evidently feels the necessity of explaining at length that his reasoning and his words have "no application whatever to anything except consecutive terms." It cannot be said that his exegesis carries complete conviction.

The other passage of immediate interest is the writer's expression of opinion on the Panama dispute :

I believe (he writes) that the American position as regards this matter is right;

but I also believe that under the arbitration treaty we are in honour bound to submit the matter to arbitration, in view of Great Britain's contention—although I hold it to be an unwise contention—that our position is unsound.

Mr. Roosevelt's book is far too interesting to be put aside till every page has been read. Nevertheless, it is markedly partial and incomplete, and while some of the gaps are inevitable, others might

well have been filled in. The lion has been almost unduly careful not to roar. Some hint of what he could do, and would be delighted to do on small excuse, may be gleaned from the uniform severity of his references to Mr. Taft and a very polemic little appendix devoted to an educative castigation of President Wilson.

BULWER

The Life of Edward Bulwer, first Lord Lytton (Two Vols.). By his Grandson. (Macmillan. 30/-.)

The Earl of Lytton gives us here the first complete and authoritative life of his famous grandfather. Sir Edward himself left his tremendous accumulation of papers to his son, with the desire that he should compile the biography, and a first instalment of two volumes, now out of print, appeared in 1883; but death intervened, and now, thirty years later, his grandson has fulfilled this inherited obligation. The opening chapters of the book contain the autobiography of Bulwer Lytton, which he commenced, but only carried on until his first stay abroad in 1825, ending just as he had passed from youth to manhood, and so did not touch upon the troubles of his married life.

In this volume Lord Lytton does his best to show that the blame was fairly equally divided. His grandfather was deficient in the *petit soins* so dear to a woman's heart; the wife was sensitive and of a temper so passionate that, later on, she was for some time treated as being out of her mind. At Naples she

LYTTON.

amused herself with flirtations which led to stormy interviews with her husband. They had two children—a son and daughter—but the unhappy differences of the parents resulted in neglect of them on both sides.

The first volume naturally deals most with the personality of the great author, and the commencement of his literary work, and also contains his maiden speech on the Reform Bill as member for St. Ives, his first franked letter being sent thence to his mother.

The second volume is most concerned with his literary and political career. Beginning his Parliamentary life as a Whig, he returned to it as a Tory. His summary of the Crimean War is keenly interesting, as were his ideas on Tariff Reform, and for all this the reader must go to the present biography. Needless to say, it is from his own novels that a fuller conception of his personality may be obtained; for though, as his grandson says, "No character in them is exactly autobiographical," in most of his heroes there is some portion of himself.

A WHITE RANEE.

My Life in Sarawak. By the Ranee of Sarawak. (Methuen & Co. 12/6 net.).

The romance of the young English traveller who went to the help of the Malay Governor of Sarawak when rebellion was rife, and was besought by the quelled rebels to become their Rajah, is now so old a story that it is almost forgotten. In this delightful volume the wife of the second Rajah gives us the entrancing story of the people—

Dyaks and Malays—the country, its customs, its fauna and flora.

The Ranee—who is the sister of Harry de Windt, the explorer—when a girl just out of school, met and married the Rajah, over forty years ago. The journey to Borneo was not then what it is now. The poor young lady was very seasick, and, moreover, rats and cockroaches were lively and plentiful, so that it was a very tired-out girl who arrived

at Kiuching. A few weeks afterwards the Rajah had to leave his young wife to go into the interior, and she, being ignorant of the Malay tongue, could communicate only with the native butler who knew a few words of English. She had early realised that she must make friends with the women of the country, so, with the butler's help and armed with a dictionary, she determined to hold a reception. The butler understood the etiquette of the Court, and, after many serio-comic troubles, the affair was arranged. The Ranee made a little speech :—

Datus, Daiangs, my friends (she said) I have sent for you because I feel lonely without you. I have come to live here and make friends with you all. I have waited for this day with great impatience, because I know we shall love one another, and I feel sure if women are friends to one another, they can never feel lonely in any country.

Talip translated the speech at great length, and when he had finished, Datu Isa, the wife of Datu Bandar, the chief minister bent forward, her eyes cast down, her hands palm downwards on her knees, and replied :—

Rajah Ranee, you are our father, our mother, and our grandmother. We intend to take care of you and to cherish you; but don't forget that you are very young, and that you know nothing, so we look upon you as our child. When the Rajah is away, as I am the oldest woman here, I will look after you. There is one thing you must not do; I have heard of English-women taking the hands of gentlemen by the roadside. Now, Rajah Ranee, you must not do that, and when you are sad you must come to me, and I will help to lighten your heart.

Afterwards the lady tried a little con-

versation on her own account, with the help of the dictionary, and, to her great joy, made her grave visitors laugh, for, instead of saying "sons," she had used the words "baby boys" to an old lady of seventy.

The Ranee says: "From that eventful day my home-sickness completely vanished, for I felt I had found my friends." Just in the same flowing, artless language the whole story is told here by the Ranee—how Sarawak first became the possession of Rajah Brooke; how this wonderful experiment of independent autocratic government, unique in the world's history, has prospered, and the measures by which the present ruler has carried out the aim of the first Rajah Brooke when he said: "If it please God to permit me to give a stamp to this country which shall last after I am no more, I shall have lived a life which emperors might envy."

The book is not all sunshine. It could not well be; but comic incidents abound. The Ranee must have been capable of adapting herself to circumstances in a marvellous manner, and one can well understand that when health failed and she had to leave the country which had been so dear to her, she felt a tightening at her heart, and wondered how many years would elapse before she could return to the people of whom she says, "They are the best friends I have in the world," and because she so loves her people the Ranee has written this book to prevent the exploitation of them by company promoters and financial agents.

A LITERARY LABOUR LEADER.

Labour, Life and Literature. By Frederick Rogers. (Smith, Elder. pp. 334. 7/6 net.)

These reminiscences of Mr. Frederick Rogers have in them a delightful and indefinable charm. There is a flavour about the book which recalls the delightful egotism of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." There is the same variety of incident and of character, the same genius for friendship, the same iridescent atmosphere of illuminative sympathy. But O. W. Holmes was a

medical man of letters, whose charm is solely personal. Mr. Rogers is a Labour leader, whose memories picturesquely reflect half a century of rapid movement in British history. Mr. Rogers' life has been one of almost kaleidoscopic variety. Born in an East End slum, one of a family of seven, his father earning 15s. a week, taught at a dame school and a British school, baptised at ten, an iron-monger's errand-boy at the same age, a sandwichman in the City, a stationer's assistant, a vellum bookbinder for more

than a generation, a journalist, a Trade Unionist and strike leader, a school manager and a University Extensionist, one of the promoters of Toynbee Hall, founder of the Elizabethan Society, a pioneer of co-operation, organiser of the Old Age Pensions movement, secretary to Mr. Rowntree's endeavour to municipalise the drink traffic, an agent of the Imperial Sunday Alliance ; and yet, amid all his changes, a workman in heart and sympathy ; in mind and taste a man of letters ; in soul a theologian—rarely has any man filled such a variety of parts, or discharged so many functions with such eminent efficiency. His friendships have been as eclectic as his experience has been wide. The cameos he gives us of his workman friends are as lovingly and graphically drawn as those of the celebrities he has known. These glimpses of his times will be simply invaluable to the historian of the future, forming as they do a mirror of the variegated life of London in the close of the 19th and opening of the 20th centuries. Mr. Rogers says that he has tried to show the workman's life as he has lived it and seen it lived. But

the range of the reminiscences is vastly wider. He gives the impression that he regards his love of literature as the ruling passion of his life. The book itself reveals a yet deeper motive. It describes the pilgrimage of a soul in quest of religious certainty. The son of a saintly Baptist mother, the frequenter with fellow-workmen of coteries of Freethought, an enthusiastic disciple of James Allanson Picton, the religious instincts of the man at last found rest in the Anglo-Catholicism of Father Stanton and Canon Brooke. He actually transcribes, as the ultimate conclusion of his life, the Christology of an ancient Creed. Possibly his devotion to the Elizabethan dramatists is responsible for Mr. Rogers' failure to understand the catholicity of true Puritanism. The one flaw in the book is his unfairness to the Free Churches from which he has sprung, and to the Puritanism which alone has made his career possible. He finds in Charles Bradlaugh the logical outcome of the Puritan movement ! But the fascination of the book lies in the aroma of the soul of the author, of which every page is fragrant.

A GREAT AMERICAN COMMANDER.

Letters of Ulysses S. Grant. Edited by his nephew, Jesse Grant Cramer. (Putnam.)

These letters of that simple-hearted man and capable soldier, who was twice President of the United States, show the sturdy integrity of his character, his modest bearing and his sweetness of nature. The first letter was written to his sister after he had been in the army for some years, but had resigned because of the inadequacy of a captain's pay for his family, and belong chiefly to the period between 1857 and 1877, the later ones telling of the journeys of himself and family in Great Britain and on the Continent. Each chapter is headed by a few lines from the editor, making the gist of the letters quite plain. Grant was a poor man as regards money from

youth to old age. Thus we are told the last years of his life were spent in writing his Memoirs, so that he might leave some sustenance for his wife and family after he was taken from them. The last chapter of the book contains a letter which is really an historical curiosity. It was written by General Grant's Aunt Rachael after her hearing that he had taken the Federal side. After pages of extraordinary declamation she concludes by telling him that if he does not repent the hot thunderbolts of God's wrath will blaze round his soul through eternity. The P.S. after the preceding diatribe is most comical. It runs thus : "If you should write again, please use white paper ; it almost gives me the 'blues' to read your letter"

BOOKS IN BRIEF.

Eugene de Beauharnais. By V. M. Montagu. (John Long. 15/- net.)

This history of the man, of whom Napoleon said "Eugene has never caused me a moment's sorrow," is a sort of "recount" of the various scandalous stories which arise whenever the names of Napoleon and Josephine come into the mind. Possibly, in order to give a suitably dark background to Eugene, Josephine's character is painted unnecessarily black. The most interesting part of the story is the later half, giving many of the letters of Napoleon to his adopted son, and those from Eugene's devoted wife, Augusta, daughter of the King of Bohemia. Their happy married life is a pleasing picture.

A Fair Conspirator. By H. Noel Williams. (Methuen. 15/- net.) **The Duchesse de Chevreuse.** By M. Louis Batiffol. (Heinemann. 10/- net.)

There has been such a revival of interest in those French stories upon which Dumas founded so many of his novels, that it is scarcely astonishing to find two eminent publishers producing at practically the same time histories of the Duchesse de Chevreuse—the little Duchesse whose pocket-handkerchief was so cherished by Aramis. Both detail her life of intrigue and adventure, that by Louis Batiffol containing in much greater detail the earlier life of Marie de Rohan, and larger pictures of both her husbands. It would almost seem, too, that it is written from the French Catholic point of view, and not always in accordance with the usual traditions. For instance, it has always been supposed that Charles I., when Prince of Wales, and travelling incognito with the Duke of Buckingham, saw and fell in love with Henrietta Maria. Here we are told that the king's first interview with his wife had not produced an agreeable impression on him—she was thin and puny in appearance, and with but little beauty. Mr. Noel Williams gives us a much more entertaining account of Buckingham and his attentions to Anne of Austria, but both agree in pointing out the terrible mischief that Madame De Chevreuse worked upon the country which had the misfortune to have given her birth. The illustrations of Mr. Williams' book are reproductions of valuable portrait paintings of Marie de Rohan's contemporaries, while M. Batiffol's book gives us also portraits, and one or two historical pictures, but neither are replicas of the other.

Social and Political Reminiscences. By Lady Southwark. (Williams and Norgate. 12/6 net.)

The wife of a Paymaster-General and daughter of the Recorder of London—the one a Conservative, the other a Liberal—Lady Southwark has had a very

varied life, even if always lived in quiet quarters. She recounts her reminiscences, grave and gay, of fifty years or more, which, although chiefly, as she says, records of small events, have an interest of their own. One of the laughable stories concerns the election of her father in Marylebone. Word had gone round that he was an old gentleman, and so a crowd of young medical students, who were brandishing sticks in a threatening way, were warned not to attack him. The crowd outside the building later on was so dense that a police-inspector suggested that Mr. Chambers should go over and not through the crowd, and he was lifted up and propelled along the heads of the people on all-fours.

Political and Literary Essays (1903-1913). By the Earl of Cromer. (Macmillan. 10/6 net.)

This is a series of essays on twenty-nine subjects, contributed to "The Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews," the "Nineteenth Century," and "The Spectator." They were written between the years 1908 and 1913, and in reprinting them no important alterations have been made. In the case of one, however, where Earl Cromer deals with "The Government of Subject Races," he says, if the matter had to be treated now, many important issues not already alluded to would have to be imported into the discussion, so rapidly have events moved in India during the last six years. Many of these essays were noticed in our columns, when they first appeared, so it is only necessary at this period to call attention to the book.

The Book Lover's London. By A. St. John Adcock. (Methuen. 6/-.). **London Past and Present.** By W. J. Claxton. (George Harrop. 1/6 net.)

Two delightful books, the first being a companion to all the literature which deals with London. So that as we walk with the author down its many streets, he tells us what Defoe, or Fielding, or Dickens, or Besant, and many others did or said. The charm of the book grows upon one each time it is taken up, and the many illustrations by Fred Adcock help us to visualise the places which we have not the time, or perchance, the opportunity, to visit. "London Past and Present" is simply written with the idea of interesting young people in the history of the capital of the Empire but its charm and flavour will satisfy those older children who love to wander and ponder over the past. The illustrations here, too, are most helpful, especially the map of London in 1593.

Arthur Rackham's Book of Pictures. (Heinemann. 15/- net.)

Forty-four of the artist's delightful imaginative pictures, the first black and

white sketches of some of which have been published before in periodicals. Sir Arthur Quiller Couch, in his introduction, gives in a running commentary unstinted praise for this collection of artistic dreams.

Life of the Fly. By J. H. Fabre. (Hodder. 6s. net.)

A book the charm of which does not appear at first sight, but grows as one reads, somewhat resembling the occasional conversation one has with a friend not seen daily. M. Fabre has simplified the terminology with the wish to induce the young to love natural history, and the translator, Mr. Teixeira de Mattos, has further simplified it, so that even the unlearned in insect life can catch some idea of the wonder and beauty uncovered here. Interwoven with the talks about the infinite variety of flies, are insights into M. Fabre's own history—naturally arising from some work which he is describing. The book is a romance, not only of the fly, but of the author. He does not disdain to tell us how to preserve furs from moths, or to eat mushrooms with safety, and lays much more stress upon these matters than upon his interview with the Emperor, or the great man who decorated him with the red ribbon. Thus, interwoven with the story of the fly is the story of a man who never attained great fame, or financial success, for whenever the cup of success was proffered to him something occurred to dash it from his lips, yet the note of the whole is the happy cheerfulness of a contented mind.

Fifty Caricatures. By Max Beerbohm. (Heinemann. 6s. net.)

A pleasant reminder of some of the finest works of the incomparable "Max." His works, which at first appear to be merely stiff and exaggerated lines, grow upon us the more we look at them. It is not only people he caricatures, but things, and with such strength that one is almost inclined to pity his victims.

Edinburgh Revisited. By James Bone. (Sidgwick. 5/- net.)

Anyone desiring to give a Scot a gift-book should present him with these delightful rambles through Edinburgh, with its fine collection of quaint anecdotes, and permitted visits to tenements in the "Auld Town," which few would have the chance of seeing with the eyes of the body. The drawings, by Hanslip Fletcher, are a fit accompaniment to the book.

Love and £200 a Year. By Mrs. Alfred Praga. (Werner Laurie. 2s. net.)

A book of advice for two young people who, well educated and accustomed to a certain amount of luxury, decide to marry on £200 a year. A romantic thread runs through it all, and the advice given is first class. Possibly the recipes will not always be as successful in practice as they are in the book, but they are suggestive and useful.

The Two Kisses. By Oliver Onions. (Methuen. 3/6.)

Here we have Mr. Onions laughing alternately at his readers and his characters. His heroine's neck he likens to a slender bluebell stalk, whilst her shallow eyes are brown and hair like a vividly painted fir-cone. Most girls would demur at such a description. One can but hope that their author is also poking fun at his creations, for neither the girl artist with her contempt for the aunt, who marries at the age of thirty-eight, nor her womanish lover whose ideas of marriage are so philosophic, impress one as being real, but rather intended as a framework for Mr. Onion's sarcastic exposition of the trend of modern thought.

The Night of Memory. By E. B. D'Auvergne. (Laurie. 3/6.)

A dramatic novel, with the opening scene in Germany, where a man who, thirteen years before, had lost his memory, was preparing in secret an aeroplane for the German Government. A storm arising, he shelters the heroine in his car. She has devoted her life to a sacred cause—the making plain the innocence of her father, accused of being a traitor, who died of the shock. The incidents leading up to the denouement are often amusing, occasionally provoking.

Young Eve and Old Adam. By Tom Gallon. (Long. 3/6.)

A scoundrel father, an ungodly aunt, and a somewhat worn-out man, who eventually acts the gallant lover, play their parts in a tragic story of a young girl of hot passions, who agrees to pass "faked" notes, in pursuance of her intention to "make a fight of it."

The Mischief-maker. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Hodder. 3/6).

A clever manipulation of a German Chancellor, who nearly succeeded in spoiling the entente between France and England, with a view of devouring England when the two countries were parted. It goes without saying, that there is a large amount of detective interest, and an unusual love story.

Both Sides of the Road. By B. A. Clark. (Ward, Lock. 6/-.)

Nineteen stories told by a keen observer, gifted with humour which, though sarcastic, is also kindly. Five deal with the grim aspects of London poverty; of the others, the "Experiment of the 'Bald Barber,'" "The Consul," and the cricket stories are the most unusual.

A Handful of Days. By Hal D'Arcy. (Long. 3/6.)

A thoroughly commonplace subject is so treated here that it becomes an idyll. A man who craves for love and a home marries a woman who does not particularly want either, and when the children

come, one boy is spoilt, and the father exploited to satisfy the mother's darling. Then the man gets the chance of a holiday in the village, where his young life was passed, and meets a real woman.

Otherwise Phyllis. By Meredith Nicholson. (Constable. 3/6).

This is a capital American story, in which the heroine is a "pickle," and so every sort of mischief is ascribed to "Otherwise Phyllis." Phil and her father, an author, lived in a somewhat ramshackle fashion, the mother having eloped, their chief joy being to camp out in the woods, and live the free and unfettered open-air life. There are two quaint love stories—Phil's own and that of her father, who, through divorce, is free to marry again. The tragedy comes in when the mother returns to the neighbourhood to live, fascinates Phil, and shows the loving woman who had thought of joining her fate to Phil's father that a marriage, though repudiated by both parties, may yet be a barrier to a second union.

The Winds of God. By Hamilton Drummond. (Paul. 3/6.)

A thrilling story of the search for a treasure ship, in which the captain who directs affairs is a girl who has been a successful farmer, has a delightful lover, and only fares forth after the treasure because it was the dying command of her father. The circumstances are original, and so is the denouement.

Tide Marks. By Margaret Westrup. (Methuen. 3/6.)

"Let the wind freshen a bit—one big wave comes in, goes out—you will find all the tide-marks gone, and a clean wash of sand left." So, in this effective and alluring story of the daughter of a gipsy mother and an ascetic poet, who has been taught by her mother that love must not enter her life, loves does come in, and washes out all the tide-marks left by the sad struggle of its heroine against poverty, toil, and malice.

Maze of Scilly. By E. J. Tiddy. (Long. 3/6.)

Fifteen fascinating short stories connected with the Scilly Isles, covering a period from 1707 to 1862. The stories are said to be true in fact, though the characters are imaginary. For instance, the story of the wreck of Sir Cloudesley Shovel is given, but the legend woven round his ring is not directly attributed to him.

Slave Stories in Rubber Seeking. By J. W. L. (Walter Scott. 2/6.)

A collection of weird, terrible, or pathetic stories, each one having some reference to the question of "rubber." We get side-lights on the way in which motor-tires and golf balls are provided, and the slavery and cruelty which goes on in dis-

tant regions. As one of the characters says: "With my living, toiling men I make the road for the slave-gang, whilst this inhuman wretch marks it with the Milestones of the Dead."

Sowing Clover. By George Wouil. (Long. 3/6.)

The story of a self-made man, who, as his father's apprentice, had only received one shilling a week up to the age of twenty-one. Suddenly he throws off the father's yoke, and finds work with another shoemender but the iron had entered into his soul, and his future life is distorted, so that a sordidness runs through a book, the characterisation of which is very clever.

Because. By Maud Yardley. (Paul. 3/6.)

The novel opens with the return to London of the young heroine and her older husband, after the honeymoon. Within a few hours the girl finds her husband has had a mistress. A supposed friend, who covets the wife, makes the affair known, and bitter trouble is endured before the couple again come together.

The Business of Life. By Robert W. Chambers. (Appletons. 3/6.)

Mr. Robert Chambers cannot be otherwise than bright and amusing. His two chief characters are a gentleman, whose fortune has nearly disappeared, and a clever girl, who is a fine expert in armour, jade, and Chinese porcelain. At the opening of the story realises that they are to be brought together in the end. But the complication brought about by a woman whose name has been linked with that of Desboro' in scandalous fashion, blackmailers in the guise of a fat poet, and another intellectual scoundrel, keep the reader in suspense, even after the marriage of the couple. The book is illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson.

Cake. By Bohun Lynch. (Murray. 3/6.)

A novel with very little plot, but a series of delightful character studies of a high-born husband and wife, who are preposterously poor, and some half a dozen people who come in contact with them. The real heroine is the pretty little secretary of a journalist, and she and the man she marries, for sheer love of the high-born couple, pursue their pedigree, and discover that they can claim a dormant barony. Why this enables them to eat their cake and have it, the reader will find out from the book.

Inchfallen. By E. Everett Green. (Ward, Lock. 2/6.)

The young wife of the Lord of the Manor is not told that he is a widower with three children until they are on their honeymoon. Arriving at her home, she finds, in addition, that the maternal aunts have prejudiced the children against her, and we have here the story of how the new mother won them over.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

RFW

ARE OUR PRESENT METHODS ENFEEBLING ?

Agnes Repplier, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, writes strongly against the overdoing of child culture, especially in her own country, the United States.

This is so emphatically the children's age that a good many of us are beginning to thank God we were not born in it. The little girl who said she wished she had lived in the time of Charles the Second, because then "education was much neglected," wins our sympathy and esteem. It is a doubtful privilege to have the attention of the civilised world focused upon us both before and after birth.

CHILD MATERIAL.

If parents do not know by this time how to bring up their children, it is not for lack of instruction. A few generations ago Solomon was the only writer on child-study who enjoyed any vogue. Now his precepts, the acrid fruits of experience, have been superseded by more genial but more importunate counsel. Begirt by well-wishers, hemmed in on every side by experts who speak of "child-material" as if it were raw silk or wood-pulp, how can a little boy born in this enlightened age dodge the educational influences which surround him? It is hard to be dealt with as "child-material" when one is only an ordinary little boy. To be sure, "child-material" is never thrashed as little boys were wont to be, it is not required to do what it is told, it enjoys rights and privileges of a very sacred and exalted character; but on the other hand it is never let alone, and to be let alone is sometimes worth all the ministrations of men and angels. The helpless, inarticulate re-

lence of a child is not an obstacle to be overcome, but a barrier which protects the citadel of childhood from assault.

IN THE OLD DAYS.

The education of my childhood was embryonic. The education of to-day is exhaustive. The fact that the school-child of to-day does not seem to know any more than we knew in the dark ages is a side issue with which I have no concern. But as I look back, I can now see plainly that the few things little girls learned were admirably adapted for one purpose, to make us parts of a whole, which whole was the family. I do not mean that there was any expression to this effect. "Training for maternity" was an unused phrase, and the short views of life, more common then than now, would have robbed it of its savour. "Training for citizenship" had, so far as we were concerned, no meaning whatsoever. A little girl was a little girl, not the future mother of the race, or the future saviour of the Republic. One thing at a time. Therefore no deep significance was attached to our possession of a doll, no concern was evinced over our future handling of a vote. If we were taught to read aloud with correctness and expression, to write notes with propriety and grace, and to play back-gammon and whist as well as our intelligence permitted, it was in order that we should practise these admirable accomplishments for the benefit of the families of which we were useful and occasionally ornamental features.

And what advantage accrued to *us* from an education so narrowed, so

illiberal, so manifestly unconcerned with great social and national issues? Well, let us admit that it had at least the qualities of its defects. It was not called training for character, but it was admittedly training for behaviour, and the foundations of character are the acquired habits of youth. "Habit," said the Duke of Wellington, "is ten times nature." There was precision in the simple belief that the child was strengthened mentally by mastering its lessons, and morally by mastering its inclinations. Therefore the old-time teacher sought to spur the pupil on to keen and combative effort, rather than to beguile him into knowledge with cunning games and lantern slides. Therefore the old-time parent set a high value on self-discipline and self-control. A happy childhood did not necessarily mean a childhood free from proudly accepted responsibility. There are few things in life so dear to girl or boy as the chance to turn to good account the splendid self-confidence of youth.

EDUCATIONAL INDIGESTION.

After detailing some of the modern methods of attracting the child's attention, including the use of moving pictures, Miss Repplier points out the impossibility of any child being able to gain the habit, and the power of concentrated, consecutive work if the natural distaste for study is thus pampered. The pile of heterogeneous facts, which the sciences, heaping in constantly increasing quantity, reduces any sane teacher to hopelessness, because he, at any rate, is aware that his pupils cannot possibly absorb or digest or take of the material already pressed upon their acceptance. Experience has taught him something which his counsellors never learn—the need of limit, the feasibility of performance. The theory that school work must appeal to a child's fluctuating tastes, must attract a child's involuntary attention, does grievous wrong to the rising generation; yet it is upheld in high places, and forms the subject-matter of many addresses vouchsafed year after year to long-suffering teachers. They should bring to bear the "energising force of interest," they should magnetise their pupils into work.

EFFORT IS OXYGEN.

An emphatic note of protest against our well-meant but enfeebling educational methods was struck by Professor William James in his *Talks to Teachers*, published in 1899. The phrase "Economy of Effort," so dear to the kindly hearts of Froebel's followers, had no meaning for Dr. James. The ingenious system by which the child's tasks, as well as the child's responsibilities, are shifted to the shoulders of the teacher, made no appeal to his incisive intelligence. He stoutly asserted that effort is oxygen to the lungs of youth, and that it is sheer nonsense to suppose that every step of education can possibly be made interesting. The child, like the man, must meet his difficulties, and master them. There is no lesson worth learning, no game worth playing, which does not call for endeavour.

I am aware that it is a dangerous thing to call kindness sentimental; but our feeling that children have a right to happiness, and our sincere effort to protect them from any approach to pain, have led imperceptibly to the elimination from their lives of many strength-giving influences.

THE NEED FOR EFFORT.

The late Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. Mandell Creighton, was a strong advocate of the persuasive rather than the coercive method. He repeatedly warned teachers that they should not attempt to teach any subject without first making clear to children why this subject should command attention. If they failed to do this, added the bishop triumphantly, the children would not attend. He was of the opinion that little pupils must not only be rationally convinced that what they are asked to do is worth their doing, but that they must enjoy every step of their progress. A teacher who could not make a child feel that it is "just as agreeable" to be in school as at play, had not begun his, or her, pedagogical career.

This is a hard saying, and a false one. Every normal child prefers play to work, and the precise value of work lies in its call for renunciation. Nor has any knowledge ever been acquired and retained without effort.



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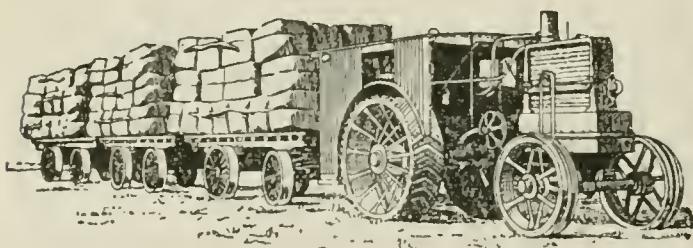
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FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS QUARTER.

CONDUCTED BY ALEX. JOBSON, A.I.A.

AUSTRALIAN PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION LTD.

This association, which was formed in 1912, for the first year of its existence confined most of its operations to the State of New South Wales. It now, however, intends extending those operations to Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand, and some comment on its first report may therefore be useful to the readers of this Review.

* * *

The position of the business as shown by the report to October 31, 1913, was not at all satisfactory so far as the shareholders are concerned. The company had at that date issued 93,692 10s. contributing shares, on which 5s. has been paid. About £2300 of the allotment money was still owing when the accounts closed, so that the actual amount paid up was under £21,100. In most life assurance companies the first year is a very expensive one. This has been the case in regard to this association, for of the above capital the directors have spent so much that there is only about £6800 left in liquid assets, made up of fixed deposits of £5034, and cash of £1774. There are some assets of agents' balances, bills receivable, furniture, etc., but these only amount to about £2300. Against these assets are sundry creditors of £275, so that the actual net amount is about £8880. This leaves over £12,200 of the shareholders' money to be accounted for. It has, of course, gone in preliminary expenses and cost of management.

* * *

But this does not state the whole position, for there are the interests of the fully paid-up shareholders to be considered. The promoter of the concern contracted for the issue to him of

10,000 fully paid 10s. shares, but of these he has only received 8253. Now, though these shares did not contribute one penny in cash they are still entitled, in the event of liquidation, to share in the balance of assets remaining. Being fully paid-up shares, their holder would receive 6s. 9d. per 10s. share, while the owners of the contributing shares would only get 1s. 9d. per 5s. share, though they paid actual cash for their holding.

* * *

The shareholders' interests in the assets are still further prejudiced by the liability to the policyholders. The association at October 31 has issued 1029 policies assuring £251,300. Most of these policies being in the first year, no reserve has been made in respect to this liability. But some reserve will eventually be necessary, and must be provided before the shareholders can share in the assets.

* * *

No doubt, many of the investors who took up shares in this company, did so with the hope of obtaining good dividends. Their prospect in this respect is a very distant and indeed a very dim one. At present the shares are much below their par value, and they can only regain that value when the preliminary expenses of £6400 have been written off, the deficit of nearly £10,000 extinguished, and a sufficient reserve made against the policy liabilities. This is not at all an easy task. Indeed it may be years before it is accomplished, if ever. In any case, the shareholders cannot expect to receive any dividends until it is done. The holders of contributing shares are accordingly in not at all a very enviable situation, not only

as regards the security of their capital, but also in the matter of dividends.

* * *

The policyholders are in a somewhat better condition, for their security is satisfactory, at present. There is certainly no reserve in respect of the policy liabilities, but then these contracts are merely in their first year, and the liability cannot therefore be a great one. Moreover, the society has tangible assets of about £8800, which should be sufficient security for the present, seeing that the premium revenue did not exceed £10,000. Then again, there is the further security of the uncalled capital. An adequate reserve against the policy liabilities must in due course be provided. To ascertain this an actuarial valuation will, of course, be necessary. Just now the Company has not an actuary, but it is understood that it obtains advice from an actuary in public practice.

* * *

Satisfactory though the position as regards security may be, the prospect of the policyholders receiving bonuses on their policies is very remote. No doubt many of them expect to get handsome bonuses on the same scale as those given by leading life offices. Such a hope cannot be fulfilled for many years to come. The society cannot pay any bonuses at all until it brings its expenses down to an economic basis. Of this there is little prospect, for the directors seem determined to extend the society's business considerably—an extension which is only possible at great cost. As already mentioned, operations are to be carried on, not only in New South Wales, but also in Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand. This must be very expensive, and will effectually prevent any satisfactory decrease in the expense rate for the current year at least. It may be noted here that the society at the 31st October, 1913, did not have sufficient money in hand to extend to

all the three States in question. Before it can transact life assurance business in Queensland, it must make a Government deposit of £10,000, in New Zealand £5000, and in Victoria £5000. It may be that with the help of the uncalled capital, and an increasing revenue, the cash held in hand in October, about £6800, may be sufficiently increased in 1914 to make the deposit of £10,000 in Queensland possible. But this would not leave enough for the Victorian deposit, nor yet for the New Zealand one. It is understood, however, that in Victoria, the society will confine itself to accident business alone, for that can be carried on without a deposit being made.

* * *

The conclusion one comes to after considering this company's report very carefully is that there is really no room for a concern such as this one is. It certainly gathered in £10,000 of premiums in its first year, but at a great cost. The whole of the premiums received were spent, and over £8000 in addition. Expenses are, of course, always high in the first year of a life company, but so high has this association's expense rate been that it must be years before it reaches a profitable basis. It is very clear that the policyholders who paid these premiums of £10,000 cannot expect to receive anything like the value for their money they would get in a first-class office. Had these premiums of £10,000 been paid to a leading life assurance society, the policyholders would now have been fully secured by large funds, while they would, in addition, have received already handsome bonuses. As it is, they received no bonuses whatever, and are not likely to for many years. The public of Australia is excellently served already by its leading offices, and companies such as this one is, which do contribute very little, if anything, to the public benefit, are really unnecessary.

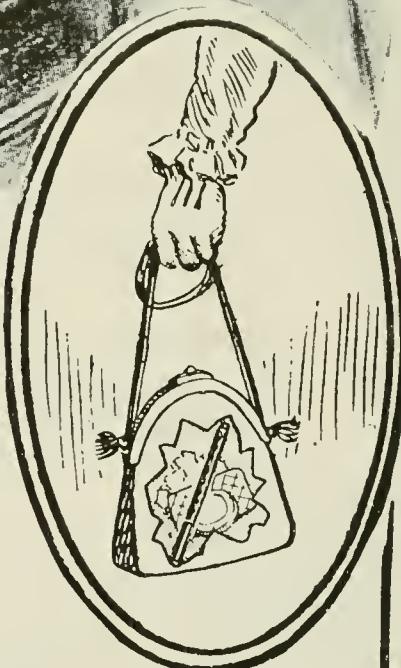


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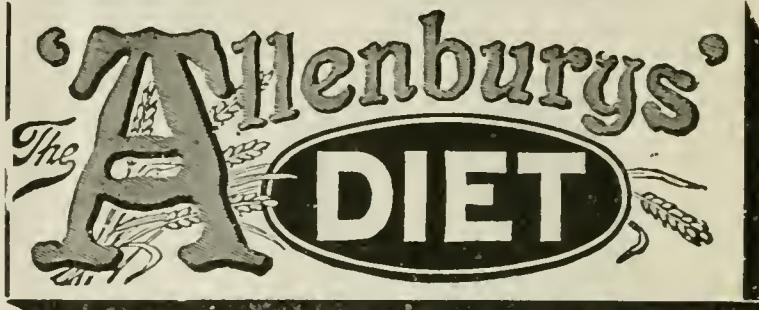
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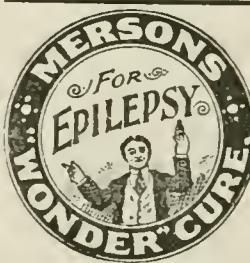


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THE WEST AUSTRALIAN BANK.

The result of the operations of this bank for the half-year ended 30th September, 1913, shows a profit of £33,652. This is over £3700 less than the preceding half-year's profit, which decrease the chairman at the meeting pointed out might easily be attributed to the withdrawal of moneys for outside investment as well as to the influence of the restrictive policy of the bank. This policy had been adopted for various reasons, but was mainly due to the unsettled state of the political outlook, as well as to the failure in part of the 1911 harvest. This then has had an effect in no small degree upon the advances, which during the year fell by more than £332,000 to about £2,416,500. The chairman's remarks regarding this restriction upon advances would lead to the belief that the policy was against the inclinations of the board. There appeared to be indications of increase in trade and commerce as well as in the farming industry, in which they would like to have participated to a greater extent than they had done. However, upon a review of the position generally, the conservative policy already adopted in these matters was allowed to stand even though it might mean a slight diminution in profits. Owing to the existing outlook in both the mining and wheat farming industries at the time of the meeting, the future prospects appeared to be much brighter, and the more so when it was understood that the wool yield for the year would be much larger.

* * *

The increase of £78,000 in the liquid assets during the year to £1,110,000, and the decrease in the liabilities of £276,000 to about £2,645,000, and the material rise in the proportion of the former, are future evidences of the bank's improved position on the year's operations. The proportion of liquid assets to liabilities is now about 42 per cent. as against slightly over 35 per

cent. in September, 1912, which is indeed good percentage to hold. In addition to this security which the depositors enjoy, there is also the further safeguard of the fine margin in the proportion of total assets over liabilities, which now exceed £135 6s., for every £100 of liabilities, whereas in September, 1912, the proportion, which was £131 2s. for every £100, was then considered a good one. This has been brought about by the solid additions to the reserve fund, which now totals £660,000, but this reserve is not wholly due to the appropriation of surplus profits, for whilst these have contributed; yet premiums on share issues for some years past have also largely augmented the fund. The surplus profits of each year have at the same time had a large hand in the accumulation, and these, together with the share premiums, have increased the reserve fund to more than double the actual paid-up capital, which amounts only to £250,000.

* * *

These shares, which are only for £10 each, have, as a result of the reserves, an assets value of more than £37 7s. The fact that there is a reserve liability of £10 per share is of little consequence in the light of the surplus assets value above stated. The present selling price of the shares is £28, so that the market is not concerned regarding the assets value, and evidently passes it over as not being of any great importance. This price, it would appear, is on the low side, for it discounts by over £9 the assets value, and yields just 7 per cent. to the investor, as the dividend is at 20 per cent. per annum.

One's opinion might possibly be altered did one know the true position of the bank, as it would be revealed by the possession of inside knowledge, but neither from the report, nor yet from the chairman's speech, does any such reason appear to exist.




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 We founded many a mighty state,
 Pray God our greatness may not fail,
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4. To draw together in the bond of comradeship the peoples now living under the folds of the British flag.

The Over Seas Club is strictly non-party, non-sectarian, and recognises no distinction of class. Its members reside in all parts of the world *outside* the United Kingdom. Membership is open to any British subject, British-born or naturalised.

Information concerning the Over Seas Club can be obtained from the following:—

Australia: New South Wales.—S. Duncalfe, 321 George-street, Sydney.

Victoria.—Col. J. P. Talbot, Club Rooms, Empire Arcade, Melbourne.

Queensland.—Sidney Austen (Hon. State Secretary), Toowoomba.

South Australia.—A. E. Davey, Currie-street, Adelaide.

Tasmania.—H. T. Gould, J.P., 94 Elizabeth-street, Hobart.

West Australia.—W. M. Peters, 2 Cathedral-avenue, Perth.

New Zealand.—J. K. Macfie (Hon. Dominion Secretary), 79 Castle-street, Dunedin.

Fiji.—A. J. Armstrong, Native Office, Suva, Fiji.

Canada: Ontario.—A. T. McFarlane, 61 Metcalfe-street, Ottawa.

Manitoba.—R. J. McOnie, 1003 McArthur Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan.—E. A. Matthews, P.O. Box 1629, Saskatoon.

Alberta.—E. Livesay, 832 Ottawa-avenue, Edmonton.

British Columbia.—W. Blackmore, "The Week," Victoria.

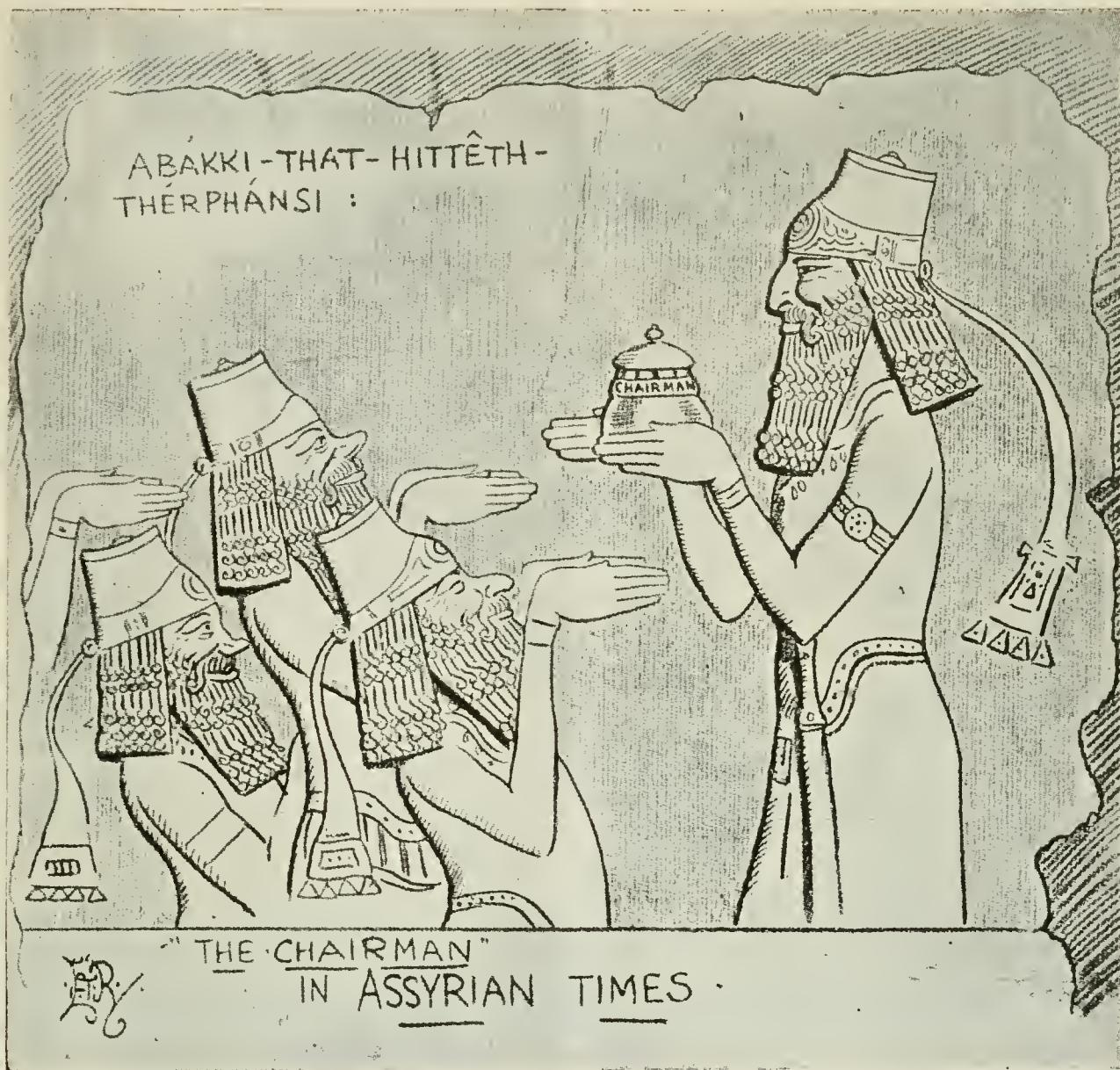
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South Africa: Natal.—T. W. Jackson, 18 Timber-street, Pietermaritzburg.

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THE OVER SEAS CLUB.



The hon. organiser and Miss Wrench reached England at the end of November, and at once set about obtaining Club premises in London for the headquarters of the organisation. Mr. Wrench has a suitable spot in the Strand in view, and hopes to open the headquarters in April. Since his return several notable people have joined the Council, and altogether the Club is going very strong in England. Earl Grey, who is now visiting Australia on a health trip, is one of the Over Seas Council, and has always taken a keen interest in the Club. It was indeed partly owing to him that the organisation was started, for it was he who showed Mr. Wrench Cecil Rhodes' memorandum scheme for an imperial club, out of which the Over Seas Club was crystallised.

SIR JOHN FULLER'S MESSAGE.

The late Governor of Victoria, Sir John Fuller, was the patron of the Over Seas Club in Melbourne. When he resigned, the president (the Lord Mayor, Councillor Hennessy) sent him a message on behalf of the Club. In his reply Sir John stated that, of the many interests incident upon his tenure of office as Governor of the State, none gave him greater pleasure than that of being the first patron of the Over Seas Club. He continued:—"The growth of the Club, its increasing numbers, and the genuine recognition of its imperial mission, were amongst the many proofs which from day to day it

was my delight to witness of the spirit of abiding loyalty and deep devotion which inspires the whole Australian race. There may be some who think, to use a sporting phrase, that the Australian is apt to place Australia first and the rest of the empire nowhere. If that were true, I would not only find no fault with, but would greatly encourage, a proud spirit of patriotism. But no one who knows and appreciates the Australians as I now do, and who has had a tithe of my experience of them, can doubt that, apart from, and largely consequent upon, a legitimate appreciation of their own high destinies, there lies in their hearts the imperial spirit as deep-seated as in any other portion of the empire. Of this spirit the Over Seas Club is one of the many outward and visible signs, and because of it I was proud to be its patron, and desire to ask you, its president, to convey to my fellow-members my sincere good wishes for their future welfare."

A NEW BRANCH IN QUEENSLAND.

A meeting was held at Gayndah with the object of starting a branch of the Club. The Mayor (Councillor H. H. Corser) presided, and Mr. H. Venn, in an able address, fully explained the objects of the Club and its methods of working. The audience was very enthusiastic, and there is every promise of the branch soon having a large membership.



THE MEMBERS OF THE QUEENSLAND OVER SEAS COUNCIL.

Travel and Enquiry

DEPARTMENT.

After a hot wind in Melbourne, a hot spell in Sydney or Adelaide, how one looks forward to a trip to cool Tasmania or lovely New Zealand! Both these places demonstrate the advantage islands have — climatically — over the mainland. Island scenery, too, always seems to have a special charm. At home the Isle of Wight and the Isle of Man are scenic wonders, whilst the British Isles themselves are unrivalled in certain forms of beauty. Both New Zealand and Tasmania have done their very utmost to attract the traveller. Trips are planned out, the greatest pains are taken to help, guide-books are available, and facilities are afforded for all manner of excursions.

In Victoria, on the other hand, although there are plenty of beauty spots, little is done to let people know about them. Occasional notices are seen, but the Railway Department does not seem yet to understand that a really vigorous Tourist Bureau would immensely increase railway receipts. In New South Wales that is fully realised, and we have an independent tourist department, which is run entirely separately from the railways. The result of this is that people in Victoria know much more about the beauties of New South Wales than of their own State. Ere long Victoria will wake up, and a Tourist Bureau will be established, not, under the thumb of the railways, but free to work out its own salvation—as it would quickly do. With the example of New Zealand, New South Wales, Tasmania and South Australia before it, the administration of Victoria must ultimately adopt the only reasonable course—or be content to see her people go everywhere except in their own State.

HOME TRIPPERS.

Those who intend visiting Europe during 1914 are already making their

arrangements, although the reports of the terrible wintery weather at home must make them thankful that ere they reach England summer will have come. A prosperous Australia always means a large exodus "home," and this year will be no exception to the rule.

SOME SPLENDID HOTELS.

The great popularity which has been won by some of the best temperance hotels in London is quite phenomenal. The Bonnington, for instance, has had to add another story to its already imposing height, and will, ere long, be one of the largest moderate-priced hotels in the great Metropolis. In addition to his hotel, Mr. Frame, the proprietor, conducts an extensive tourist business, which offers fine facilities to those wishing to see the British Isles thoroughly.

The group of hotels controlled by the Kingsley are amongst the most sought after hostels in England. It is well to arrange for rooms beforehand, although some place to temporarily lay one's head can nearly always be discovered in one or other of these comfortable and convenient caravanseries.

THE MIDDLE AGES UP TO DATE.

Visitors to London generally take care to carry back an almost entirely new wardrobe with them. Ladies revel in many days' shopping, but men usually seek out a good tailor—who does the rest. One of the best, and at the same time, most reasonable firms in the City, has recently taken up its abode in a quaint old-world mansion in a side street close to the centre of London, the Bank. Although in premises reminiscent of the middle ages, Messrs. H. Norton and Rice are thoroughly up to date, and have given every satisfaction to the writer and a large number of his personal friends.

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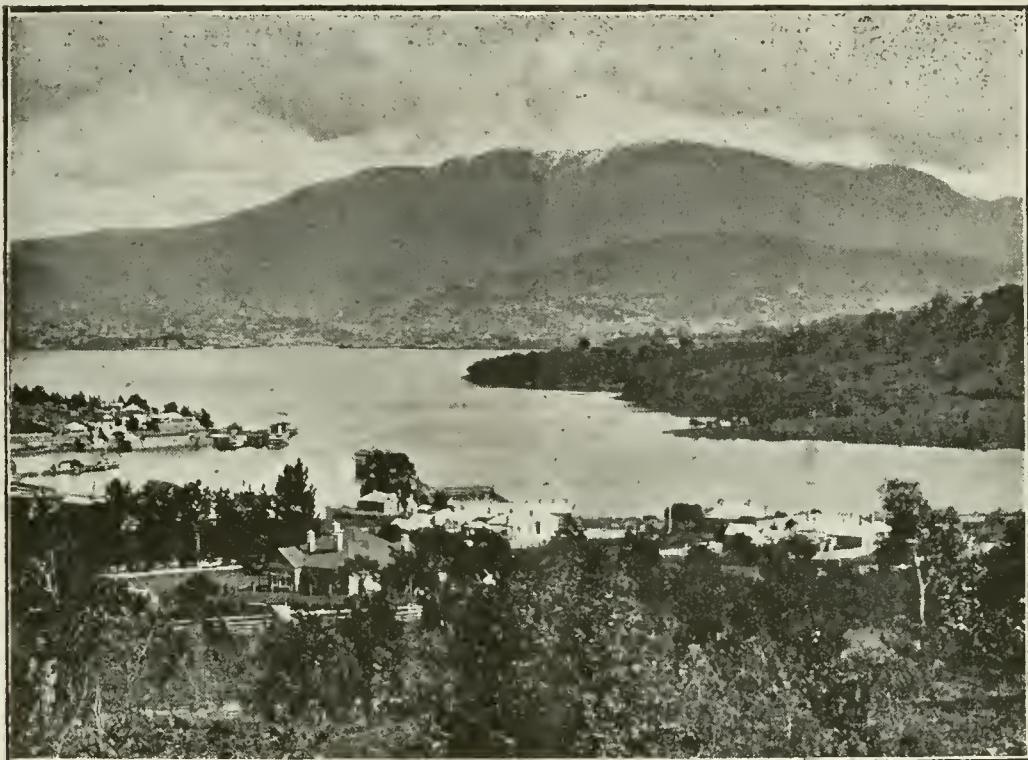
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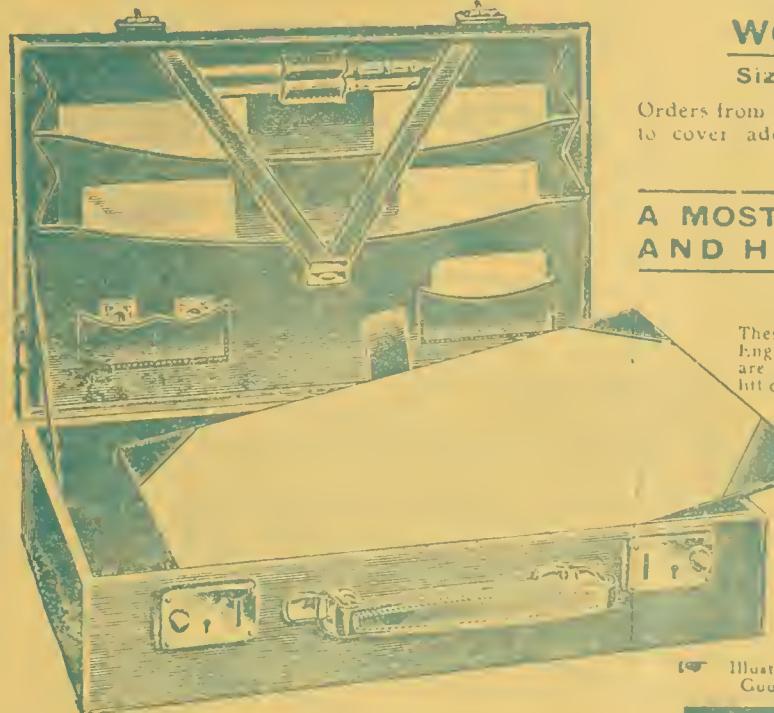
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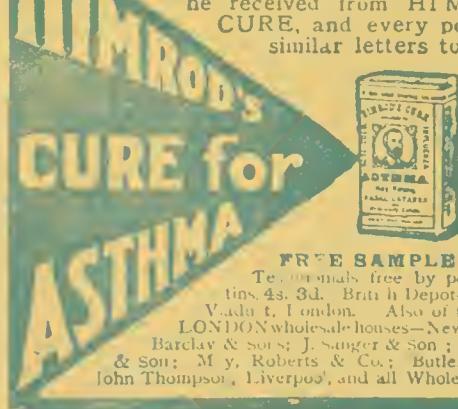
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